THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 66. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

Austria and Prussia Verging on War—The Former Shows Bad Faith to Italy—She Overcharges the Debt of Venetia—Property Withheld from Italy—Prussia Notifies Austria to Abandon Her Course or Prepare for War—The Demobilization of the Prussian Army Stopped—A March on Vienna Simply a Question of Hours—American Citizens Thanked by Bismark—England Pleading for the Insurrectionary Cretans—Napoleon's Policy of Peace—Russia and the United States, Etc. Etc. Etc.

Another Austrian and Prussian War.

VIENNA, September 13.—We are on the verge of another war, which threatens to equal in extent that just ended. Austria shows bad faith in negotiating with Italy, and has made unreasonable demands, to which Italy will not submit. Austria has overcharged the debt of Venetia, and withholds Venetian property, which she was bound to transfer.

Protest of Prussia.

BERLIN, September 14.—Prussia has emphatically notified Austria that she will not suffer Italy, her ally, to be insulted and defrauded, and that if Austria persists in her present course, war must follow.

The Prussian Army Ready to Move.

PRAGUE, September 14.—The homeward march of Prussian troops from Bohemia has been peremptorily arrested, and the demobilization of the entire army stopped.

Probable Advance of Troops on Vienna.

DRESDEN, September 14.—Everything looks like war. There is no reply from Austria to the notification of Prussia. It is now but a question of hours, whether troops be not again put in motion for Vienna.

PRUSSIA.

Count Bismark's Acknowledgments to American Citizens.

BERLIN, September 15.—Count Bismark has sent a letter of thanks to the United States Minister, acknowledging the kindness of the American residents who furnished the fifty tons of ice for the wounded in the hospitals.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's Forthcoming Circular to the European Powers.

PARIS, September 15.—It is expected that the circular which the Emperor Napoleon is about to issue to the powers of Europe will be very pacific in its tone and character.

RUSSIA.

Departure of the American Fleet.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 15.—The United States squadron left Russian waters to-day.

The Alliance with the United States.

MOSCOW, September 15.—The Moscow *Gazette* extols the alliance between Russia and the United States.

TURKEY.

England Pleading for the Cretans.

LONDON, September 15.—It is said that Great Britain has urged the Porte to give an autonomy to Crete, and that the Porte has refused.

The Troubles Increasing.

LONDON, September 15.—The troubles on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean are on the increase.

FOREIGN NEWS BY STEAMER.

Arrival of the "Palmyra" at New York.

NEW YORK, September 17.—The steamer *Palmyra*, from Liverpool on the 4th, and Queenstown on the 5th, has arrived. She brings the following items of news:—

The *Daily Telegraph* says that the last advices from Canada are the reverse of discouraging, and that the object of the Home Government in despatching small reinforcements is to meet the admirable spirit of the colonists with a corresponding promptitude and energy, and to render the defense of the whole frontier, ashore and afloat, thoroughly effective.

The *Sunday Gazette* says that when additional reinforcements reach Canada, the British army in that quarter will amount to 16,000 men.

Mr. Bright had accepted an invitation to the Public Reform banquet in Dublin. The date is not known, but it is expected to take place before the middle of October.

On Sunday, the 2d, while a female member of the sect known as the Plymouth Brethren was addressing about 150 persons in the open air at St. Mary's, a wall, forming part of the ruins of the late great fire, fell upon the crowd, killing six, and injuring twenty more or less, some fatally.

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, September 17.—Private advices from Mexico state that San Luis Potosi is being evacuated by the Imperialists. The Liberals were fast arming new troops. Americans were constantly arriving and swelling the ranks of the Liberal army, and every effort is being made, and with much success, to promptly pay for shipments in coin or merchandise. Large orders had been forwarded to the agent of the republic in the United States, mostly for heavy artillery and ammunition, for both the Gulf and Pacific coasts. The Liberals will immediately fortify all important seaports.

Ristori.

NEW YORK, September 17.—The sale of tickets for Ristori's performances commenced to-day. Chickering's piano-forte warerooms were crowded with people, and a line was formed, extending around the building and into Broadway. The Ristori excitement has reached a high point, and speculators are getting $15 and $20 for tickets.

GENERAL GRANT.

Position of General Grant in Relation to Political Contests—His Opinion of Northern Sympathizers with the Rebels.

The Chicago *Republican*, in a letter from its reporter travelling with the Presidential party, makes the following interesting statements in connection with General Grant's refusal to present himself to the soldiers who attempted to call him out in advance of the President's arrival at Cincinnati:—

The fact is, that General Grant knows, as has been patent to every one during the whole of this trip, that continued efforts have been made to embitter, if possible, his relations with the President by exciting the jealousy of the latter, or by making invidious distinctions between them, and he is determined that no act of his shall lend any encouragement to any such contemptible proceeding on the one hand, or those that have been made with like persistency to identify him with the political views of the President on the other. General Grant feels that, next to the President, he is the head of the army of the United States, not the leader of a political party. He does not consider the army a place for a politician, and therefore will not permit himself to be committed to the support of either of the present political parties, nor that the army shall be made a party machine.

General Grant's Indorsement.

I have submitted the above to the General, who entirely approves of what I have written, and says that it fully and exactly expresses his views. I will, however, state that as originally written, the concluding sentence was in these words:—"When he becomes a partisan he intends immediately to resign his present position," and to this the General objected, saying it might be taken to imply that at some future time he did intend to become a partisan, whereas his only intention in using those words was to express, as an officer of the army, his disapprobation of any attempt to identify him with any political party whatever.

The above conversation with General Grant took place in the baggage and refreshment car attached to the train, in the presence of Major-General Rawlins, Chief of Staff to General Grant; also of another Major-General, who, I think, was General Stoneman, but of this I am not certain, for I did not take any particular notice who it was.

In addition to these military men, there were also present Mr. Warden, who is connected with the New York *Times*; John Hogan, of St. Louis, Missouri; Mr. Chadwick, of Willard's Hotel, Washington, and one or two members of the Columbus delegation, whose names I don't know.

* * * * * * * *

In about a minute afterwards, General Grant, who had been in the President's car to present himself to the people assembled at West Junction, he re-entered the car, and, having seated himself, beckoned to me to come and speak with him. I did so, and, on seating myself by his side, he went on to say that he thought that if I published the account already submitted to him, he would like it to be understood that he had refused to receive the proposed demonstration, "entirely because he felt it his duty to refuse any reception or demonstration tendered separately to himself while travelling with the President, or to do anything which might be construed as favoring any political party." He then went on to reiterate his determination not to be used by those who sought to commit him either for or against the President's policy, or to attach any political significance to his presence on the President's excursion. He had also been much annoyed at the use which had been made of his name by John Hogan, who has presumed to state that General Grant was politically with the President, and on one similar occasion by Mr. Seward. He felt that it was, above all things, desirable for officers of the army to avoid participation in ordinary political conflicts, except it was their duty as citizens to support only men who could show a record of consistent loyalty. Whether a man's sentiments were Johnsonian or Republican, he said he felt that it was an insult to any loyal man to ask him to vote for any candidate who was not a loyal man in 1861. In this connection he said that, without expressing any views of his own for or against the Johnson policy, he yet felt it to be a misfortune for Mr. Johnson that the advocates of his policy in the States through which he had just passed, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, had in some instances put on their ticket men who in 1861 and 1862 had been guilty of known disloyalty to the Government; because (and this was said in a very emphatic manner) he felt that to ask men whose sons had shed their blood for the Union to vote for men who had been disloyal to it, was the greatest insult that could be offered. Southern men he could make allowances for, and he could ride through the South and get out on a platform and shake hands in friendship with such men as Lee, Johnston, or Forrest, because, though they had been almost educated into secession, they were now truly honest and loyal in their adherence to the Union, and were seeking to strengthen it. But he did not feel in that way towards Northern men who had once been disloyal, and neither desired to associate with them nor have them for his friends. No such men should have his support, nor ought they to be supported by Mr. Johnson's friends throughout the Northern States. He particularly instanced, as a specimen of this objectionable class of men, Heister Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, saying that to ask any soldier to vote for such a man, of at one time known disloyalty, against another who had served four years in the Union army, with credit to himself and benefit to his country, was a gross insult. If men desired to support Mr. Johnson's policy let them, but, at all events, let them vote only for such men as were true to the country in 1861.

Murder in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., September 17.—About 3 o'clock this morning, an intoxicated man named Fallon murdered his wife. She was asleep, when he entered the house, and awoke her. High words ensued, when he seized an axe and struck her with it, instantly killing her. He has been arrested.

German Schutzen Festival in Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—The first German Schutzen Festival in this city is being celebrated to-day. Large numbers of Germans, with their friends from abroad, are engaged in the festivities, which are to be continued until Friday.

The Health of Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—Secretary Seward still lies in a critical condition, although the symptoms this morning appear to be favorable.

The Baltimore Riot.

BALTIMORE, September 17.—The Methodists of this city will hold a public meeting to-night to take action in reference to the late camp meeting riots.

—The Paris letter-writers attribute to Napoleon III the inflammatory rheumatism, diabetes, dyspepsia, Bright's disease, Smith's disease, sciatic gout, aurora borealis, integral calculus, and several other things; he was also almost poisoned at Vichy; but he manages to survive all, even Bismark's dose of Prussic acid.

THE "CHESAPEAKE" AFFAIR.

Arrest on a Charge of Murder of the Confederate Officer who Seized the "Chesapeake."

On Saturday evening last, Deputy United States Marshal Bagley and Officer Cochen arrested John C. Braine, the Confederate naval lieutenant who seized the steamer *Chesapeake*, on the 5th of December, 1863, while she was on her passage from New York to Portland. Braine was arrested at the Wall House, in Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D. The warrant on which he was arrested was issued by Commissioner Charles W. Newton.

The complainant is James Johnston, first engineer of the *Chesapeake* at the time of her seizure. Mr. Johnston was wounded during the capture, and his assistant, Oran Shafer, was murdered. The prisoner is now at the Forty-fifth Precinct Station House. The warrant states "That John C. Braine did, on or about the 5th day of December, 1863, piratically and feloniously arise and capture and rob, and aid and abet in capturing and robbing, the steamship or vessel *Chesapeake*, and murder one Oran Shafer, a citizen of the United States, by shooting him to death with a pistol or pistols, and did assault one James Johnston and others by shooting him with a pistol or pistols, and did feloniously take possession of and run away with said steamship." From documents found in the prisoners's possession, it appears that he joined an organization of a secret character in New Orleans last month. The organization is called the "Knights of Arabia." The prisoner will be taken before Commissioner Newton at 10 o'clock this morning.—*N. Y. World.*

OBITUARY.

Death of Dr. Augustus A. Gould.

Dr. Augustus A. Gould, well known in literary and scientific circles in the United States and in Europe, died in Boston on Saturday morning. He was born in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, April 23, 1805, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1825. He pursued the study of medicine, and commenced practice in Boston, where he speedily rose to the position of a leading physician. In his profession he was widely esteemed, and he was still more extensively known as a scientific student and writer.

He was appointed by Congress in 1846 to classify the shells collected by the Wilkes Exploring Expedition, and contributed a quarto volume to the history of that national enterprise. He was associated with Professor Agassiz in the preparation and publication of his earlier works, and was largely instrumental in inducing that distinguished professor to make his home in the United States. His scientific works are "Lamarck's Genera of Shells, with a List of Species, translated from the French," published in 1833; "A System of Natural History," in the same year; "Report on the Invertebrata of Massachusetts," in 1841; "Principles of Zoology," in connection with Agassiz, in 1848; "The Terrestrial Air-Breathing Mollusks of the United States," in 1851-55; and "Mollusca and Shells," being Volume 12 of the United States Exploring Expedition, in 1852. In 1862 he published his "Otea Conchologica: Descriptions of Shells and Mollusks, from 1839 to 1862" Dr. Gould was one of the leading members of the Boston Society of Natural History; he was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; of the American Philosophical Society; of the American National Society of Science; and two years ago was unanimously elected President of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

He contributed voluminously to the published transactions of these distinguished bodies. At the time of his death he was engaged in preparing a report on the insects of Massachusetts, at the request of the State Legislature. His contributions to scientific and medical journals, at home and abroad, were numerous and valuable. His funeral takes place in Boston to-morrow afternoon.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Arrivals of Delegates—Prospect of a Large Gathering—General Steadman Probably to Preside—General Wool for Temporary Chairman.

CLEVELAND, September 16.—Among the delegates arrived to-day are Generals C. L. Graham, of New York; Denver, of Washington; M. L. Smith, of St. Louis; Heath, of Wisconsin; A. A. Stevens, of Michigan; Wilson, of Columbus, and Rousseau, of Kentucky.

The prospect is good for a large and enthusiastic gathering. Thirteen guns are to be fired at sunrise to-morrow, and thirty-six on the assembling of the Convention.

In the absence of General Dix, the permanent President will probably be General Steadman. Each State is to nominate a Vice-President and a member of the Committee on Resolutions.

The speech of the temporary Chairman, Gen. Wool, will occupy about ten minutes, and will be emphatic and to the point. The old hero will discharge a regular Paixhan gun into the ranks of the radicals, warning the country of the revolutionary tendency of their doctrines, and of the desolation which their attempted enforcement would bring upon the North, like that foreshadowed for the South, in his letter to Gen. Cass, of December, 1860.

The Convention will probably adjourn on Tuesday evening or on Wednesday morning.—*N. Y. Times.*

The President Resting Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The President has remained quiet at the White House to-day, resting from the fatigues and exhaustion consequent upon his protracted journey. He will resume the discharge of his Executive duties to-morrow. Admiral Farragut left for New York to-night.

Murder of a Confederate General.—General George V. Moody, a brother of the Rev. General Granville Moody, was shot dead by an unknown assassin, in his office at Port Gibson, Mississippi, on Saturday night. Nine buckshot were lodged in his head. General Moody had lived in Port Gibson for twenty-nine years. He was a lawyer by profession, and had attained wealth and eminence. He served four years in the Rebel army, commanding the artillery in Longstreet's corps. He fought in twenty-eight battles. Since the conclusion of the war he had been a supporter of the Administration, and was a delegate to the "My Policy" Convention, at Philadelphia. He was fifty years of age at the time of his death. He was proverbially honest and generous, and, saving his rebellion, his record was honorable.

Sale of the Largest Farm in Illinois.—A few days since Michael L. Sullivant sold his farm of twenty-two thousand acres, lying six to ten miles south of this place, to Mr. Alexander, of Morgan county, for seventeen dollars per acre, or three hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars, cash. Mr. Alexander also bought the stock, grain, hay, and farming utensils on the place of Mr. Sullivant, which made the whole amount of purchase money nearly or quite five hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Sullivant has yet a "place" of forty-five thousand acres in Iroquois county, besides more land. Mr. Alexander will "stock" the "farm" immediately with three thousand or more head of cattle. He will ship five hundred head per week to the market from this point. We "farm" out here, and do business generally on a large scale.—*Homer (Campaign county, O.) Journal.*

Receipts from Customs.—The receipts from customs at the ports of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the week ending September 8, were as follows:—Boston, $406,873·93; Philadelphia, $233,710·25; Baltimore, $207,981·63. The receipts at the port of New Orleans from August 27 to August 31 were $50,026·23.

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMBOATS.

A Ferry-Boat Run Into by an Excursion Boat—Several Persons Injured—Probably Fatal Results, Etc.

At 10·30 o'clock yesterday morning a collision occurred at the foot of Desbrosses street, North river, between the ferry-boat *D. S. Gregory*, plying between this city and Jersey City, and the *George Washington*, an excursion boat. From the statement made to our reporter by Captain M. Sherman, of the *George Washington*, it appears that the latter boat left the foot of Thirty-fourth street yesterday morning, bound for Keyport, with a large number of passengers.

She stopped at Christopher street for more passengers, and then started for the foot of Cortlandt street, where she was to make another landing. As she was nearing the foot of Desbrosses street Captain Sherman observed the ferry-boat *Gregory* making for the slip at the foot of that street. Both boats were making pretty good headway, and Captain Sherman, fearing a collision, blew his steam-whistle once, an indication that he was going to the left; and as boats coming down the river have the right of way, he continued his course.

Finding that the pilot of the ferry-boat paid no attention to the warning but kept on his course, Captain Sherman, finding a collision inevitable, reversed the engines, but it was too late. Scarcely had the wheels made more than two turns after the engines had been reversed when the boats collided, the excursion striking the ferry-boat bows on about fifteen feet forward of the wheel, and staving in the ladies' cabin completely. Fortunately there being very few passengers on board the ferry-boat, no one was injured. The bow of the *George Washington* was stove in, and some fifteen feet of the bulwarks carried away.

The boat was crowded with passengers, and three of them were seriously injured. They are Mrs. Philapena Haus, a German woman, aged 32, and residing at No. 72 Hudson street, Jersey city, and both her legs badly fractured. Lena, her daughter, aged four years, sustained a severe contusion of the thigh, and was badly cut about the arms and face. A Mrs. Downey, residing in Bergen, N. J., had one of her legs dangerously fractured.

Besides those named, several of the passengers were slightly injured. A boy, whose name was not ascertained, had one of his arms badly crushed. A terrful state of excitement, almost amounting to a panic, ensued among the passengers on both boats, which was not quieted until the damage to the boats could be ascertained.

The passengers from the ferry-boat were landed at the foot of Desbrosses street, while the *George Washington* kept on down to Cortlandt street, where her passengers disembarked. Mrs. Haus and her daughter were at once conveyed to the New York Hospital, and received surgical attendance. It was found that one of Mrs. Haus' legs was so badly crushed that the surgeons were compelled to resort to amputation, and the limb was taken off.

The patient is in a very critical condition, and it is feared that she cannot survive her injuries. Her daughter is doing well, and is not considered to be dangerously injured. Mrs. Dawson, the other woman who was injured, was taken to her home by her friends.

Both the boats are now lying at the Jersey City Dry-dock, awaiting repairs.—*N. Y. World.*

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Meetings Throughout the State in Support of the Platform of the Philadelphia Johnson Convention—Sheridan Not to Command the Fenian Army.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—Meetings are being held all over Mississippi and Louisiana in support of the Philadelphia platform. A very large one at I-u-k-a last week adopted the resolutions of the Johnson Convention entire.

There is great activity among Fenians here, and several companies are being equipped for some service, probably with the intention of again invading Canada. I have the highest authority for stating that Sheridan has no idea of taking command of the Fenian army; neither has there been authority for the use of his name in that or any other connection.

Private advices from the sugar region state that a fair but not full crop of sugar will be gathered.

ENTERTAINMENTS THIS EVENING.

AT THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE Mad'lle Vestvali appears in her most successful *rôle* of *Gamea; or, the Jewish Mother*, in which she sings the elegant "Cradle Song" by Kreutzer. Miss Josie Orton, Mr. George H. Clarke and other favorites make up the support. The play will be put upon the stage in excellent style, and will have a great run.

MR J. S. CLARKE, the great comedian, has consented to play a round of his popular parts during the present week. This will be the last opportunity of "Seeing Clarke" prior to his departure on a lengthy professional tour. To-night he plays "Major Wellington De Boots," "Paul Patent," and "Lord Sparkle."

AT THE ARCH, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence produce their new Irish specialty, entitled *Inshavogue; or, the Wearing of the Green*, in which Mr. Florence has a fine Irish part. Mrs. Florence, also, sustains half a dozen characters in her Protean play of *Thrice Married*. This is a very attractive bill.

AT THE AMERICAN, the Worrell Sisters have been re-engaged, and they all appear this evening in the new fairy extravaganza of *Cinderella; or, the Little Glass Slipper*. The performance will conclude with the *Maid with the Milking Pail*, in which Miss Irene Worrell will sustain the part of "Milly."

HELLER opens his third week with an admirable programme. This week will be the last of Heller's wonder, *Playing with Ghosts*. Several new acts will be given. The entertainment will be varied by the introduction of jokes and piano solos.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY give an entirely new bill this week. In addition to a newly-selected musical melange, two funny acts are announced, *Shakspearean Readings*, and *Mesmerism*. The extraordinary illusion of the *Spectre's Frolic* will form the most novel and attractive portion of the programme. Heller's magic is to be totally eclipsed in it.

Activity in the Disposal of Public Lands.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received the returns from the branch land office at Eau Claire, Wis., which show that 102,901 acres were disposed of during the past month, as follows:—With bounty land warrants, 1520; under the Homestead act, 2285; with agricultural college scrip, 97,824; sold for cash, 1232. Returns from the land office at St. Cloud, Minn., show that during the same month 6044 acres were taken up under the Homestead act, and 3320 with military warrants. Total, 9364. At Ironton, Mo., the disposals amounted to 7113 acres, of which 6793 were under the Homestead act, and 320 with military warrants.

Establishment of Schools for Freedmen in Texas.—Circular No. 20, issued from the headquarters of the Bureau of Freedmen at Galveston, Texas, requires each sub-assistant commissioner or agent in that State to promptly make a report of matters pertaining to the establishment of schools in the State, showing how many schools are in operation, with the names of the teachers. It is enjoined upon the sub-assistant commissioner to make the organization of freedmen's schools an essential part part of his labors, and to establish them whenever practicable within his jurisdiction.

—Mrs. Porch, living in the mountains of East Tennessee, is perhaps the oldest woman in America. Her age is one hundred and twenty-one years. Although entirely blind, she is hale and hearty, and walks without assistance. Her mind is not impaired to any great extent, and many of the most stirring and thrilling events of the Revolution are still fresh in her memory.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Monday, September 17, 1866. }

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. About 3000 shares of Catawissa Railroad preferred sold at from 27½@28½, closing at the latter rate, an advance of 2½; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56¼@56½, an advance of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 125½@126, no change; Reading at 57 56-100, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 33, no change; 60½ was bid for Norristown; 39½ for North Pennsylvania; 65½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; and 45½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 88 was bid for Second and Third, 64 for Tenth and Eleventh, 21½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, 54 for Chesnut and Walnut, 70 for West Philadelphia, 17½ for Hestonville, 30 for Green and Coates, and 27 for Girard College.

Government Bonds were firmly held at the advance. 111½ was bid for 5-20s; 111¼ for 6s of 1881; 106 for 7·30s; and 98½ for 10-40s. State and City Loans were in fair demand. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 95½, an advance of ¼; new City 6s at 99½; and old do at 95½.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 36½@36¾, no change; 28½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 13½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 97 was bid for Seventh National; 226 for North America; 147½ for Philadelphia; 32½ for Mechanics'; 55 for Penn Township; 58½ for Girard; 32 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 67 for City; 43 for Consolidation; 57 for Commonwealth; 68 for Corn Exchange; and 123 for Central.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 144¾; 11 A. M., 145; 12 M., 145¼; 1 P. M., 145.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$2000 U S 7-30s June106	6 sh Acad Music. 62½
700 sh Hestonville R 17½	

FIRST BOARD.

$1500 Leh 6s, 84.... 92½	100 sh Cats pf...... 27½
$200 do.......... 92½	100 sh do.......... 28
$2100 City 6s, old.... 95½	100 sh do....... b5 28½
$1300 do new lots 99½	100 sh do.......... 28¼
$4700 do new lots 99½	100 sh do..lots.b5 28½
$3500 do.....mun 99½	100 sh do.......... 28
$800 do.....mun 99½	100 sh do......s30 28
$400 Pa 5s.......... 95½	100 sh do......s30 28¼
36 sh Pa R R........ 56½	400 sh do... lots.. 28½
50 sh do......... 56½	100 sh do...s30wn 28½
100 sh do.......s60 56½	200 sh do ...lots. 28½
50 sh SchN pf...... 36½	200 sh do.....lots 28½
100 sh do.......... 36¾	100 sh do s30wn.. 28½
3 sh Cam & Amb..125½	100 sh do......s30 28½
10 sh do.........125½	100 sh do.......... 28½
10 sh do.....2d..126	100 sh do..s30wn. 28½
10 sh do....scrip 42½	200 sh do..lotsb30 28½
250 sh Read....lots 57·56	100 sh N Y & Mid b60 5½
2 sh Leh Val scrip 64	7 sh Lehigh Zinc.. 45
100 sh Ph & E....... 33	

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

			Buying	Selling.
American Gold			145	145½
American Silver, ¼s and ½s			136	..
Compound Interest Notes:—				
"	"	June,	1864.... 15½	..
"	"	July,	1864.... 15½	..
"	"	August,	1864.... 14¾	..
"	"	October,	1864.... 13¾	..
"	"	Dec.,	1864.... 12½	..
"	"	May,	1865.... 10½	..
"	"	August,	1865.... 9½	..
	"	Sept.,	1865.... 8½	..
	"	October,	1865.... 8½	..

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, September 17.—The Flour Market is as firm as ever, but there is no vitality in the trade, the demand being confined entirely to the wants of the home consumers. Sales of 100 barrels common superfine at $7 50; old and new extras at $9@11; 1100 barrels common and choice Northwestern extra family at $11@12 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $11@13 50, the latter rate for fresh ground new wheat; and $14@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. A small lot of Rye Flour sold at $6@6·50. Prices of Corn Meal are entirely nominal.

The Wheat Market is quiet, but prices have undergone no material change. Sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2 65@2·82, and White at $2 90@3. In Rye but little doing. Small sales of Western at 90c@$1, and Pennsylvania at $1·05@1·10. There is no perceptible change to notice in the market for Corn. Sales of 1000 bushels Western at 92c. Yellow is held at 94c. Oats are scarce and in moderate request. Sales of new Southern at 51c.

Cloverseed is selling in a small way at $6·50@7·50 per 64 lbs. Timothy is in steady demand with sales at $3·50@4 25. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $3·80.

Whisky is unchanged. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2·37, and Ohio at $2 38@2 40.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, September 17.

The Cattle Market is dull this week, and prices are unsettled and lower. About 2300 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 16@17½c for Extra, the latter rate for a few choice; 14@15c for fair to good, and 12@13c per lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:

95 head	A. Christy & Brother, Western, 16@16½.
39 "	Jones McClees, Western, 15@16½.
96 "	P. McFillen, Western, 15@17.
130 "	P. Hathaway, Western, 15@16½.
86 "	James Kirk, Western, 15@16½.
101 "	James McFillen, Western, 15@17.
104 "	Ullman & Bochman, Chester co., 16@17.
114 "	Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 15@17½.
140 "	Mooney & Smith, Western, 14@17.
64 "	T. Mooney & Brother, 14@16
65 "	H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 13@16½.
76 "	L. Frank, Western, 15@16½.
85 "	J. A. Chain & Bro., Pennsylvania, 16@17½.
111 "	Frank & Shomberg, Western, 15@16½.
75 "	Hope & Co., Western, 7@8½, gross.
39 "	Dryfoos & Co., Western, 16@17.
22 "	J. Cassaday, Western, 15@16
59 "	B. Baldwin, Chester county, 14@16½.
52 "	J. Clemson, Chester county, 15@16.
146 "	B Hood, Chester county, 14@17½.
94 "	Chandler & Co., Chester county, 15@16.
37 "	Wagner, Western, 7@8½, gross.
60 "	H. Keller, Pennsylvania, 6@7½, gross.
40 "	J. Miller, Chester county, 15@16½.
32 "	Shomberg & Co., Western, 8@9, gross.
52 "	D. Gemmell, Delaware, 5@8, gross.
19 "	Preston & Lindey, Chester co., 5@6½, gross.
20 "	James Berry, Western, 5@6, gross.

Sheep are in fair demand at former rates; 10 000 head arrived and sold at 6@6½c. ℔ lb., gross, as to quality.

Cows are without change; 240 head sold at $50@80 for springers, and $65@100 ℔ head for cow and calf.

Hogs are in better demand, at an advance; 2500 head sold at different yards at from $14@15 the 100 lbs. nett.

—Mr. Mapleson's season at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, has closed. Of this troupe, Mad'lle de Murska goes to Vienna, and Madame Trebelli-Bettini to Warsaw, while Mad'lle Tietjens will make a provincial campaign.

—A most singular dramatic event is the placing on the stage of the Theatre Francais, Paris, of a dreamy piece written by Alfred de Musset, twenty-five years ago. The play is entitled *Fantasio*.

—Mr. Sothern, having become so far restored to health as to be able to make a rapid ascent of Ben Nevis, is about to play "Claude Melnotte" in the provincial theatres of Great Britain.

—It is announced that Mr. Boucicault is to produce a new sensation drama at Drury Lane just after Easter.

HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN

FROM

INFANCY TO MARRIAGE.

BY

MRS. WARREN,

AUTHOR OF

"HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUNDRED POUNDS A YEAR," "COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES," ETC.

[CONTINUED FROM SATURDAY'S EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CHAPTER II.

The Croup and its Treatment—Teaching Infants to Walk—How Their Legs Become Crooked—Nervous Children—Ventilation and Light Necessary for Them.

Our home was getting to be a very pleasant one, with one exception. I kept the babe up till late, instead of putting him to rest early, as my friend had strictly enjoined me. There was selfishness on my part in this: the child amused me on the evenings when my husband was necessarily absent, and the consequence was broken rest to us all till past midnight. Seeing evil consequences arising, I endeavored to remedy it. But from a manageable infant three months had converted him into an obstinate child, who knew his power, and was fully determined to exercise it. My husband counselled firmness, and I dreaded to disobey, notwithstanding the passionate screams of the child. Evening after evening I sat beside his cot, unwilling to leave him, and if for a moment I was deluded into the belief of his sleeping, a sudden flinging off of the clothes and a sharp cry revealed my mistake.

"Mary, you must break him in," said my husband one evening. "Just put him to bed at seven o'clock and leave him."

This was fatal advice, but I followed it. My heart bled while I heard the screams, but my husband's stern look kept me from going to him. After a time all was still. I went on tiptoe to the room. My child was asleep, but he had thrown his bedclothes off, although the night was cold and frosty. I hastened to replace them, and observed that his little face was flushed, and the tears were yet undried on his cheeks. It were vain to tell how I reproached myself for my babe's sorrow. It was I who had caused it. Had his management been different, he would not have suffered.

He awoke on our going to bed, and, taking him up to feed him, I observed that he had a little cough, which I had not noticed before. However, nothing was thought of it, and he was laid down again. Towards morning we were startled by a most extraordinary noise, something between a cough and the crow of a chicken, proceeding from the cot. It was but a moment's work to spring out of bed, but the child did not awake, and was quiet otherwise that that his little arms were tossed outside the clothes, and the flush was deeper. He breathed, too, hard and slowly.

"I am afraid that Dot" (it was his pet name) "has taken cold, Willie," I said to my dozing husband. "Didn't you hear his cough?"

"Nonsense; I heard nothing so peculiar that it should frighten you."

I altered the position of baby's head, and he seemed to breathe more easily, but there was no more rest for me. As soon as I could I rose and took him. Alas! alas! it was the dreaded croup, which I had been warned was so fatal. Medical assistance was speedily summoned. Oh! the terrible cough which rang through my ears like a brazen trumpet, then again like a crow, hoarse and discordant; and there I sat, holding the little sufferer, but powerless to give relief. When the doctor arrived he looked very serious, and said:—

"I dare say he will do very well by-and-by if no symptom of a cough appeared before last night. Give me a sponge, or two will be best, about the size of my fist, and some hot water, as hot as I can bear my hand in it. Now, then, bare his throat, but keep some flannel well round him."

The doctor dipped the sponge into the hot water, then squeezed it half dry and applied it to the throat, and had a second sponge ready the moment one was taken off. He continued this for about twenty minutes, till the throat was quite red, and the child broke out into a profuse perspiration, which was encouraged by giving him hot milk and water. The next cough was not so ringing as before, and the breathing became less hard. That he suffered less was evinced by his falling into a deep sleep.

"Don't remove him from this room, Mrs. Norton, and keep it to the temeprature of sixty-five degrees, or a little more. Keep flannel wrapped about him, and don't put calico or the like outside, but if he requires more warmth wrap a small blanket round him. I cannot be home for four or five hours, perhaps longer. Meantime send for this" (and he wrote, Ipecacuanha wine, three drachms; syrup of tolu, five drachms; water, one ounce. Mix well and shake it before giving him a small teaspoonful every ten minutes until it produces sickness, and then every two hours), "and then I think the danger will be over. Don't have visitors here to-day, and especially keep off all children, for, perhaps, you are not aware that croup is decidedly infectious, and there is danger of one child after another falling a victim to the malady. Lay the boy carefully in his cot: it will not do for you to be hanging over him and inhaling his breath. Good morning."

"But if he should be worse, doctor, while you are gone?"

"I do not think he will be; but if he should, give him a warm bath, and be careful in taking him up to wipe him very quickly and wrap him in flannel, and put him between blankets in his cot. I think he will do very well as it is."

When the doctor returned some hours later my darling was decidedly better.

"You see, my dear lady, that we took the disease in time and in its first stage. Had there been any delay you would have seen a very different appearance in his countenance, and instead of the hoarse crow—which, however, is not always to be depended on as a symptom of the croup, as a similar one generally accompanies the first stage of the measles—you would have scarcely heard the cough or the voice, while a wheezing respiration, pale and mottled skin, languid eyes, but with their pupils dilated, and extreme thirst would have marked a second advance of the disease, and a state from which few children recover. There is a third stage, which, when exhibited, always terminates in death.

"In all attacks of croup, the moment it is even suspected, medical advice must be obtained. Four days from the commencement of the attack till its fatal termination, is the brief space allotted for the infant's life. I do really wish mothers were educated to know the symptoms of children's diseases, and in the knowledge of applying simple alleviations. Many a child's life might thus be saved, for a medical man is not always on the spot; and sometimes cannot attend for hours. Meanwhile the mischief has become irreparable; and too often the doctor is blamed, or confidence is lost, because he cannot work impossibilities. Hundreds of children owe their deaths to the ignorance of their mothers."

"And you think my baby will live, doctor?" I asked.

"I see no reason to think the contrary; but he might take a turn for the worse in the evening, which perhaps will last till midnight, and this will be the precursor of the second stage of the croup, and one which I would rather not see. Do not keep the room too warm, and he must have no stimulating food. Soak a baby's biscuit in a little boiling water and sugar till it is quite soft, then fill the cup with milk, and get him to eat that, but do not let it be too warm; or make him arrowroot jelly by mixing a spoonful of arrowroot with a little cold water, then pour on boiling water, till it forms a jelly, and give it nearly cold. Attend to the child's bowels. I will send an aperient to be taken directly."

Under Providence my child recovered from this serious attack, which happily had no fatal result. After this I began to think my troubles from mismanagement were nearly over. Dot was just twelve months old, and was beginning to walk, though not alone. It was so weary to be stooping and holding him up that I began to look about for some easier mode of teaching him. Some of my friends advised me to tie a silk handkerchief round his waist, and hold him up by the ends at the back. This plan I found hurt his chest very much, as he always leaned upon it and stuck his heels into the ground instead of planting his feet firmly, as a baby can do. In fact, he got lazy over it, and the holding him in this manner did not relieve me. Another friend suggested that I should put him on the floor as much as possible, and let him crawl. In reply I said I wanted him to learn to walk, and not to crawl; but as I had discovered how excessively ignorant I was in all that pertained to children, I was really anxious to get and act upon any advice, without judging of the quality.

This new mode was a relief to me, certainly, and the child became highly amused, and would stay for hours. He became an accomplished adept in crawling rapidly to any part of the room. He did not get on his knees, but propelled himself by the inside of his legs and ankles, in a way which will be scarcely intelligible in describing, and I soon found that one ankle became very weak. "Ah! well, there is no royal road to walking. I must put my shoulder to the work, or else the dear fellow will be lame to a certainty." There was nothing for it but with my hands under his arms to give him two or three turns across the room. I then placed him in a high chair, with a soft seat covered with flannel—not cold calico or prickly horsehair, to make the chair a torture. It had the usual flat bar which is attached to the front of all similar chairs. I found this of great benefit in giving firmness to the ankles, as when he wanted to reach a toy which might be a little out of his reach on the table he invariably, after *he was taught to do so*, stood on the bar for the purpose.

It may be asked why I did not let a girl teach him to walk. Not alone because of the expense of having a second servant, but chiefly because girls cannot be trusted. Out of sight it was easier to carry the child hanging half over the arm, with the infant's knees pressed against the girl; and thus the legs would become crooked or bowed, at which girl or boy becomes justly exasperated when grown up.

I found that by giving the child a walk for about six or seven minutes every two hours both he and myself were less fatigued. Only this trouble was entailed upon me—he was always wanting to be on his feet, and it was difficult to make him understand that this was not to be. It was nearly fifteen months before he could fully walk alone, for he was of a trembling nervous temperant. Fear seemed inherent in him by nature. I was very careful not to encourage this failing by pitying or even mentioning it before him. At the same time, I never left him in the dark, nor unheeded his calls.

I had myself been a weakly child, and to this hour can recollect the terror with which I frequently awoke in the night and found darkness around me—the bitter hours I passed with my head under the bedclothes, starting at all unrecognized sounds, which seem to haunt every room between midnight and dawn. Had I seen anything unpleasant or witnessed an accident during the day, it was sure to repeat itself with additional horrors during my sleep; and so much had I suffered from this, and from the unheeding nature of the people surrounding me, that my child nature, which should have been happy and joyous, was blighted into a grave stupidity, or what passed as such, by the terrors of the night, of which I became afraid to speak. Irrespective of these reproductions of the brain, my dreams were always of a black bear hugging me so that I could not breathe, or that I was being compelled to pass through a narrow passage in which I felt stifled. Strange to say, this went on for years. I became thin, sallow, almost cadaverous. Then I was sent to a farm-house to get country air. Here I was no longer haunted, and I rapidly regained my health; but I was no sooner home, and occupying my usual little bed, than the same terrors returned. On my mother mentioning this circumstance to a very judicious friend, whom she had not seen for years, she said at once:—

"Her bedroom is badly ventitated. Is there an unclosed fireplace in it?"

"There is none at all," returned my mother.

"Ah! I thought so. Just leave the door a little way open at night, and be careful that through the day the room is kept thoroughly ventilated by having both door and window open. Moreover, do away with any carpet there may be in it, except a narrow strip by the bedside and before the toilet-table and wash-stand. Take away the counterpane from the bed, and give her an extra blanket, and let her lie between flannel instead of sheets. Let her be kept warm, but without pressure from calico or linen, which only confines the perspiration, and makes the child irritable. Also, the last thing at night go into her room with a light, tuck in the clothes, and quietly speak to her. So soothing will this be that she will not wake till the morning. If she desires to have a light, give her one, but let it be placed out of the level of her eyes, and away from any draught, so that it does not fling dancing shadows over the room; outside the open door would be the best place."

Truly this friend was my guardian angel, for on her plan being adopted I had no more terrors, my nights were passed in refreshing slumbers, and by day my benumbed intellect began to awaken. I have since, through the information of an obliging medical friend, learned the cause of my early misery, independent of the want of ventilation.

"You were a child," said he, "of a highly organized nervous temperament. Even a rough wind made you shudder, and the slightest noise startled you. If any one cut a finger in your presence, you felt the wound by sympathy, which, like an electric shock, ran down your spine. Existence was doubly sweet to you in the open air, and depression arose if you were in a confined atmosphere. Your heart beat fast, very fast, and you turned pale when you were suddenly spoken to or saw a stranger. Is not this true?"

I could not but acknowledge it.

"Well, then," he continued, "stronger natures, whose nerves are of iron, who can detect no atmospheric changes, no unpleasant smells, and whom the roughest breeze and the tempestuous ocean only exhilarate, who can stand and see a limb cut off, albeit not used to such sights—such can have no sympathy with more delicate organisms than their own. How, then, can they understand their management? Why, it is moral death to a nervous child to be placed under such care. All are not born with the same temperament, or the same feelings, and so each will act differently under various influences. I do not always listen to a child who says he is afraid to stir in the dark. This cowardice is natural to children, and is best combated by an appeal to their courage, and by accompanying them in the dark, and showing them that there is no real cause for fear. But fear, in a more or less degree, will always be a part and parcel of the nature of a nervous child. And in after life, even when the terrors of childhood have been forgotten, and daily fighting with trouble and adverse circumstances has given courage, in the dead of night a shuddering terror suddenly wakens up the sleeper—at what? Nothing; and in the dark, although no thought of evil being near is indulged in, yet in a moment the terror is there, making the victim cry out for very company's sake."

All that my friend said I felt to be true, and I suspected, though he did not say so, that he, who could so well describe a nervous temperament, must himself have been a sufferer.

My husband frequently said, "Mary, the boy will be a coddle;" and another time, when shouting in an unaccustomed tone to the man who was working in the garden, Dot, who was sitting by his father's side, turned instantly pale as death, a blueness overspread his little face, and he would have fallen but for the chair. Arthur looked frightened, but said somewhat angrily, as he went out:—

"This comes of coddling the child."

I clasped my darling to my breast, and cooed and murmured in gentle accents over his little face, but minutes passed before he gave a heavy sob, and the large tears rolled over his cheeks; he nestled his little head in my arm, and soon sunk into an uneasy slumber, in which every slight noise startled him. His father returned about an hour afterwards, and was about to make some remark, when I deprecatingly held up my finger.

"Not now, Arthur."

I suppose I looked determined, for he turned away, muttering something I was not disposed to hear. After some time the child woke up, feverish and flushed, and a little weak and trembling, but I saw no other symptoms of evil. My husband did not return for tea, and not until late in the evening, when Dot was safe in his little bed; the moment he came in he said:—

"Mary, you are ruining that child. You will make a milksop of him. He is frightened at everything."

"Yes, he is so; I fear nothing will overcome it," I replied, as calmly as I could, for I felt that he not only inherited my temperament, but my injudicious conduct before he was born had helped to foster the weakness.

"But why humor him so?"

"It is not that I humor him, because he never cries for anything; but that which you call girl's temper is nervousness. Arthur, if Dot is used roughly, or even corrected harshly, his brain will soften."

My husband stared at me as if I was a stranger.

"You seem very suddenly enlightened about the ways of children, Mary."

"Only about his nervous ways, Arthur. These I understand, for the simple reason that I can recollect my suffering from the same cause, and I know no physical pain to equal it."

"Oh! it is all nonsense talking about an infant having nerves."

"You have yourself often wondered at Dot's being so affected by a thunder-storm. There is no fear in his trembling, because he does not know it would harm him; but if he suffers as I did, I can compare it to nothing that I ever felt from other causes. The expression, 'the nerves being laid bare,' perhaps will best convey my meaning."

"Well, I can understand women's nonsense about their nerves, but not about the nerves of such a Dot as that. However, Polly, I won't shout and frighten him again."

And so the affair ended.

My little treasure became tolerably strong after the attack of croup, and could fairly run about. His lisping accents amused us both, and occasionally he would set up a joyous laugh. He became very docile, and gave me but little trouble, while he was his father's pet and plaything. I began almost to be jealous of my child.

CHAPTER III.

The Adventures of an Infant in a Child's Carriage—The Whooping-Cough—Its Medical Treatment and Diet.

Arthur purchased a child's carriage in the days when perambulators were not, and, under the guidance of the maid-servant, our boy was often sent out for the air. Somehow, after these excursions the little fellow looked pale and his limbs were cold, but I saw hundreds of children in their carriages, and I felt ashamed that I alone of all the mothers should be fidgety. I drove the thought from me that all was not right, but still the shadow would come. It became almost a habit every fine day after our early dinner for Hester to take him out, while I stayed at home, not thinking it prudent to leave the house. One afternoon I had omitted to send a message to the laundress by the girl when she took Dot, so I thought I would go myself, and in turning down a squalid street, where children were industriously making dirt pies and grottoes of oyster-shells, and two boys were flinging cabbage-stalks at each other from a heap of refuse which stood on one side of the road, suddenly my steps were rooted to the ground: for there, under a window, and in a patch of what had been a turf garden, was my boy asleep in his carriage, in the shade and the cold cutting wind, while a long-legged pig was rooting with its snout in the wraps which covered the child. I could see through the window into the room where, gathered at tea, was a noisy party, composed of an old woman, Hester, and a companion or two, and several dirty children of both sexes, with elflike locks of hair, begrimed faces, and tattered clothes.

I caught the whole scene at a glance, and it was but the work of an instant to snatch up the child and to call the girl. Meantime the gaunt pig had found what he was in search of, for a small loaf dropped as I took a shawl out of the carriage. I did not speak, but went up the steps and into the room. Hester cried out, "Oh, lor'!" I was pale as a corpse, and could scarcely articulate, "Leave this, and come home instantly."

The old woman hastened to say that Hester had come to see her mother, who was down at Mr. Turnbull's, nursing his children, "as they was all down in the measles, an' she hadn't been there a minnit."

This made me hasten my steps. I carried Dot home, and Hester dragged the carriage after her, not offering a word in explanation, but completely subdued, while the child, with his characteristic nervousness, looked white and trembling. When I reached home I was breathless with anger. I asked her how often she had gone there, and judge my dismay when her reply was, "Only four or five times," which I believe meant every day.

"And why did you disobey me? I thought you had no friends here."

"I only had granny, mum, till the last month, when mother come up to see her, and then she was sent for to the Lodge, 'cause she lived with Mrs. Turnbull afore she was married, and three of the children was down with the measles."

"And how dare you go anywhere in the hope of seeing your mother? Don't you know that my child might take the disease?" I asked, as well as my combined tears and indignation would permit.

"I didn't know as how they was catchin', mum, and mother haven't got 'em."

I turned away. What was the use of expostulating with this lump of cunning and seeming ignorance?—for ignorant she was not; that I could see. As I was undressing Dot I bethought me to ask, "Whose children were all those I saw there?"

"Granny keeps a school, mum."

"Keeps a what?" I shouted, rather than asked.

"There's lots of wimmen, mum, goes out to work, and granny gets threepence a week for keeping the children."

And to this place my child was taken daily, to catch every disease that dirt and contact could communicate! The girl was hard-working and civil; I did not wish to send her away; but no more afternoon ramblings with Dot for her companion. "These stupid girls!" I thought. "How I envy those who can afford to keep expensive nurses!" Ah! I was only dissatisfied with my own position because I then knew no other.

My sweet boy suffered no inconvenience; he prattled away in the rose-bloom of health, and was fast stealing our hearts from all else. When two years old he was attacked by a slight cough, which I unheeded at first, but soon the unmistakable whoop was heard. In alarm I sent off to Dr. Vaughan, who, however, was attending a patient many miles distant. Almost immediately nurse Adams called. After the first greetings I directed her attention to the child, who was playing about, and exhibiting no signs of the complaint. Presently the cough came on, the whoop sounded, the saliva ran from the mouth, and retching commenced. Nurse quietly took him up. "Don't be alarmed," she said. "There is nothing here but what we can manage; it has not gone too far yet. How long has he had a cough?"

"About ten days, but I did not hear the peculiar whoop till within the last few hours, when I immediately sent for Dr. Vaughan; but he is not at home."

"I will go to the druggist's and get sufficient ipecacuanha wine for him to take to bring up the phlegm, and a little Dover's powder for the night, and I think he will do very well."

"But how much will you get? Will it make him very sick?" I asked.

"I have nursed several children with the whooping cough, and the medicine I shall get for your baby I have given to many others. It is one drachm of ipecacuanha in a little water once a day for three successive days. This will make him sick. The two grains of Dover's powder every other night, but only if he is restless. Then in the morning, a little Gregory's powder."

"Supposing that your remedies fail, and Dr. Vaughan does not return, what shall we do?" I asked. "Would you give him a mustard plaster?"

"I do not think I should. He is such a nervous child that, instead of soothing him, or relieving the irritation of his chest, it will only make him irritable. Indeed, ma'am, though I have heard they are very safe things, I do not think they are in all cases. I mean to say that the burning sensation, without the relief of heat, which they sometimes give, sends the blood to the head, and does a deal of mischief. However, the medicine must be got, and as speedily as possible."

When nurse returned I had made up my mind to ask her to stay. Mr. Norton had gone from home for a few days, and I feared to have the responsibility of curing the child resting with myself alone. I had no confidence in any other medical man than Dr. Vaughan, and he was absent at what I supposed a critical point in my child's complaint. Upon some solicitation nurse Adams consented to stay a week, until my husband returned.

"I have had a mixture put up *to rub his chest with*, besides having brought the medicine. I asked them to write it down for me. It is excellent for rubbing into the chest, even in a common cough," said nurse.

I opened and read the prescription; albeit it was one of her own nostrums.

Rubbing mixture:—

Half an ounce of oil of amber, half an ounce of oil of cloves, one ounce of olive oil, and two teaspoonfuls of laudanum

Certainly I found it efficacious in relieving the soreness of which the little fellow complained, and I give it here in the hope that others may be benefited. Dot improved under nurse's care, for she would not permit him to have any solid food, but fed him on barley-water diet and whey. Every other day, instead of the whey, he had a tablespoonful of strong beef-tea, with toasted bread in it. Sometimes the barley was made into a pudding, and he rarely had anything but thin barley-water to drink. At first, and before I learned to make and to appreciate its qualities, I thought it was hard lines for my child, but I soon found both the pudding and the barley-water delicious. I mixed in a basin a tablespoonful, piled, of the prepared barley-powder to a paste, with a little cold water. Into a quart of boiling water in a saucepan I threw not quite two ounces of loaf sugar and a tablespoonful of lemon juice, free from pip or rind; then, with this boiling, I mixed up the cold paste, returned it to the saucepan, and boiled it for twenty minutes; then strained it into a jug, and poured it again into another, and so continued till it was quite cold. I then bottled it in a white bottle and corked it, and when the child wanted to drink, a small quantity was poured out, and he drank it with a marvellous soothing effect.

The pudding was made by washing three times in boiling water two ounces of Scotch barley, then boiling it in milk, with a grate of nutmeg and some loaf sugar, for two hours. It was then put in a dish in the oven to bake for half an hour, and when it was wanted a piece was cut out and slightly warmed.

The whey was prepared by boiling sweetened milk, and when at the boiling point adding a little sherry to turn it. The curd was then strained away. It was made only when wanted. Roasted apples, sago, and tapioca puddings were given to him, and this diet varied with several farinaceous puddings, but which never contained eggs.

By the aid of these remedies and judicious diet my boy was greatly relieved of the distressing spasms which always accompany the complaint, though no effort of ours could expedite the cure. It seemed as if, for a certain time, the tenacious and obstinate cough would never yield. All we could do was to prevent inflammation, by sparingly giving food, by not keeping the room hotter than sixty-five degrees, and changing the air frequently—that is, the room the child slept in was kept to sixty-five degrees. He was washed and dressed in this room, and then well wrapped up and taken into another, where the fresh morning air had been admitted, and warmed by the fire to the same temperature as the room he left. Then the sleeping-room was thoroughly ventilated through the day, and warmed to sixty-five degrees at night; but the child was undressed in the sitting-room, and he was laid in blankets—not sheets—in his bed. He got well without relapse, upon this treatment, and when Dr. Vaughan saw him weeks after the attack came on, he was much surprised at the cure we had effected.

"All he wants now," said he, "is change of air. Let nurse take him out of town for a week or so. He will then entirely lose the irritability in his throat."

My mind did not misgive me in entrusting my boy to nurse Adams and she justified our confidence in returning him to us in blooming health.

CHAPTER IV.

Conduct Before the Birth of the Second Child—A Cure for Sickness—Benefits to be Derived from Exercise, Air, and Food.

Dot was three years old before his sister came to divide yet increase our love. My little daughter was born the healthiest of infants, and one of the quietest that ever blessed a mother's pains. Perhaps this happy result arose from my own management of myself before her birth. For I suffered, as with Dot, greatly from sickness, and this threatened to prostrate me physically, while my moral resolutions were nearly given to the winds, till seeing one sickly infant by my side, and with the prospect of bearing another, made me to resolve to allay, and, if possible, conquer this mother's malady. After the first fit of sickness I was recommended to take an effervescing draught, with the smallest quantity, less than half a drop, of prussic acid in it—of course, I did not venture to mix it for myself, but had it from the chemist's. If I was up and dressed when the sickness came on, or still in bed, I did not move about, but remained quiet for two hours. My sickness did not come on usually till after breakfast, and then it was very dreadful. I found an excellent remedy in eating only thin dry toast, and sipping my tea by spoonfuls. Sometimes all appetite was gone, and nothing would remain on the stomach. I then had nice gruel made, with a very little salt in it (though this diet I abhorred when in health), and I took a teaspoonful at a time—not more—at intervals of ten minutes. At another time, as all that I took habitually disagreed with me in the end, I tried milk in the same way, and, thus alternating, succeeded in greatly subduing the sickness. Strange to say, the acidity of the stomach, which would frequently arise, was corrected by the milk. I studiously avoided all spirits, wine, and beer, for I had a dread that the desire of one day would the next lead to a craving, and that my child in its future might be influenced by my want of self-control before its birth, and so become a drunkard. I don't know how far I was justified in thus thinking, nor can I tell this now.

I do not say but that in heavy atmospheres stimulants may be necessary, though I would caution every mother to abstain, if she can, from them altogether; and if not wholly, to take so much only as may be absolutely necessary.

After the first conquered wish for stimulants I ceased to desire them, and soon got to loathe even the smell. I drank pure, good milk, which Dr. Vaughan had told me to give Dot, instead of tea, coffee, or beer. He said that the composition of milk was such that it was capable of supporting animal life without any other food, telling me, also, at the same time, how it formed blood and bone, earth, and the salts necessary to keep up the natural waste of flesh. I do not recollect all he said upon the subject, but remembered sufficient to induce me to adopt it as an article of diet for myself and children, though I will not deny that it was very difficult at first to abstain from tea, of which I was unduly fond, and the use of which I would not acknowledge had anything to do with my too frequent restless sleepless nights.

But it certainly had a power upon me, as it has upon inanimate objects; for I have since discovered tea to be a most powerful detergent for cleaning polished furniture, varnished prints, oil paintings, and smoke-grimed windows. Now here the effect is palpable even with tea of the weakest kind, and if it does not act upon the stomach in a similar way, it certainly renders some of the nerves exceedingly irritable. I have often looked at Dot, seen him quiver from the slightest noise, and wondered if, in the days before he was born, my inordinate love of tea had evilly influenced him.

I overcame the irritability of the stomach by very moderate eating. I avoided taking any meat after seven o'clock in the evening. I took constant but moderate exercise in the open air, and avoided much running about in the house, as this gave fatigue without my being able to recover rapidly from it. I ate meat and vegetables, but gave up pastry, even farinaceous puddings made with eggs; these gave me an excess of bile. I cannot say this was no deprivation, for pastry was more tempting to me than anything else, excepting tea; but I soon got accustomed to it, and, what is more, became quite an expert in making milk puddings without eggs. Besides, the latter induced constipation, to which the cooked milk sometimes added. For this I took every night a teaspoonful of castor oil in a little cold water, and after a time, as this nauseated on the stomach, I took the not unpleasant medicine of sulphate of magnesia and infusion of roses every morning early. I made it myself by procuring a quarter of an ounce of damask rose leaves and two ounces of loaf sugar, and pouring on a pint of boiling water; after stirring and letting it stand for two hours I put into a bottle one ounce of sulphate of magnesia, and strained the infusion to this. After shaking it up well it was ready for use; a wineglass three parts full was a dose.

I had a great dread of sore nipples, for I had seen two sad instances; but recently I had met with a charming Norwegian lady friend, who got two large nutmegs, and scooped them out like a thimble, then put them into brandy for a week, and afterwards dried them. The breasts were rubbed every morning with glycerine, and the nipples washed over with brandy, and, when dry, the nutmegs were placed one on each nipple. This drew them out, and sufficiently hardened them till baby was born. Only I should remark that all this was done by the fire, and where the patient could not possibly take cold.

When the period for my confinement arrived, to my surprise, my sufferings were much less than at the birth of Dot, and on asking nurse the reason, she said, almost sharply, I thought—

"Because exercise in the fresh air, good food, and self-control have made you strong and happy."

"But, nurse," I said, "women do suffer in child-birth, and can't help it."

"Yes, they do, vast numbers; but my grandfather, who was a doctor, used to say in one-half the instances it was owing to an artificial life before marriage—late hours, late rising, taking no exercise, and pinching their waists; and the other half suffered through their own mothers' conduct before they were born."

I winced at this, for Dot was playing near me, and I never could satisfy myself that I had not in some measure been the cause of his delicacy of constitution.

When my precious little daughter, who was the picture of all loveliness and health, was about eight months old, she and Dot caught the measles. How, I could not tell. Dr. Vaughan said, when called in, "The sooner children's diseases are over the better. I don't like them coming on late in life. Fancy a big fellow with the 'thrush,' or this little angel here falling ill with the measles on her wedding-day." And the good doctor laughed long and heartily. I hated him for the moment, for there had my children been shivering with the cold, and were now crying out with heat, thirst, and languor, and their eyes running with water, then sneezing. I thought I was about to lose them, and so I said.

"Nonsense!" replied the doctor. "They will do very well. To-morrow, perhaps, you will observe, first on the forehead and face, and then over the whole body, a dusky red eruption, which will gradually group itself into crescent-shaped spots, the skin appearing white between. After three days these spots will disappear, but leave a disagreeable itching, which you may allay by powdering with violet powder, or you may sponge with a little tepid vinegar and water, but I don't like it so well.

"But you will give them some medicine, doctor?" I asked.

"No, I do not think I shall. As long as you keep the bowels open, and not give them their usual food, but plenty of warm milk and water, and as many roasted apples as you like, they will be all right. Only keep the room moderately warm. Whatever you do, don't let them be chilled, either by a draught in this room, or by going into another of a colder temperature, or by contact with cold bed-clothes. Be sure that they have an equable warmth—not one hour hot and the next cold. Remember that children sick in the measles should be kept tolerably warm, while in the smallpox the air which surrounds them should be cold rather than warm."

"But what medicine shall I give them if they need it? I asked.

"Castor-oil is the safest, or a little Gregory's powder; but I prefer the oil. Give baby a teaspoonful, and the boy two. What is his name? for I have never heard him called other than 'Dot.'"

"His name is John; he was christened after my father."

I was not quite satisfied with the offhand way Dr. Vaughan treated my children's malady; and, as he was going away, I said:—

"Would you tell me, doctor, if the measles are dangerous?"

"Yes, certainly, in some cases; but then the simple eruption you may expect to see to-morrow, if dangerous, quickly assumes a livid hue, alternately reviving and disappearing, and this is what mothers call the measles 'going in,' and which really is much to be dreaded, at the disease frequently merges into putrid fever when this is the case. However, be under no alarm. Your children's blood is sweet and pure—it has not been poisoned by wine or beer. But one thing I would say: do not let them attach any importance to this illness. You must laugh it off, and they will soon be well. Otherwise, their spirits will get depressed, and mischief will arise, notwithstanding every favorable symptom. Be under no alarm; I will come in each day as I pass, till they are well. It is probable that Master Dot may have a cough—I think he will—but then it will be more troublesome to him than of any consequence."

So saying, the good doctor took his leave. At the end of the week the worst symptoms were over. The measles came out and did not "go in," and by this time the children's skins were moist, and they had evidently rallied.

"Now," said Dr. Vaughan, "you must give them stronger food—some beef-tea and bread is excellent."

"But," I remarked, "baby has never had anything but milk and biscuit."

"Well, then, let her continue milk—no water with it, mind; but give both all the nourishing diet you can."

This was attended to, and the children grew apace. My little daughter!—a mother likes to call her child "daughter;" she seems thereby to acquire a fresh dignity in this appellation; she sees in a far-off vista her daughter's children; a daughter seems more a part of herself than her son does; a mother lives over her life again in her daughter; a daughter's triumphs are hers; her daughter's lover seems to be hers also. And how she watches her daughter's steps to show her the pitfalls and snares which she herself so well remembers, and, indeed, which never fade from her memory! And in later years, in the motherhood of her daughter, she is young again, forgets the lapse of years, and can less than ever realize to herself that she has grown old. A son is the pride of a mother's heart; a daughter is a part of her soul.

[To be continued in our next issue.]

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth 6 6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.
PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1866.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 24th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Fifteenth street, from the south side of Spring Garden street to the north curb line of Brandywine street, and in Brandywine street from Fifteenth to Sixteenth street, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid, the balance to be paid by the city.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deemed as declining and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.
9 14 3t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day, the privilege of subscribing for new stock at par, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866, at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
Treasurer.
8 30

OFFICE HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 228 S. THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, September 12, 1866.

A Meeting of the Bondholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 228 S. THIRD Street, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of advising as to the sale of a portion of the mineral lands of the Company.

By order of the Board.
J. P. AERTSEN, Secretary.
9 12 7t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 § No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,
THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,
which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very efficient in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to every part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond, etc.
4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.
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6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and [illegible]. For further particulars inquire of or address
STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

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THE CELEBRATED
Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes,
The cheapest and best, indeed, the only strictly Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made.
The modern and extremely popular
STEAM ENGINE PACKING!
Called Miller's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequalled.
AND THE SCALES FROM THE
GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA.

Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable.

The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to merit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.

M. C. SADLER, AGENT,
8 11 smw13trp smw13t] No. 639 ARCH Street.

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now in use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.

For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

CAPE MAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the present arrangement of the Trains to and from Cape May will be CONTINUED, viz:—Leave Philadelphia at 3 P. M., and Cape Island at 8 A. M., daily.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
September 3, 1866. 9 3 tf

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

H. S. FISHER'S PATENT
SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CAN.

This celebrated Can has been used by thousands for the last five years, and all who have tried it speak in the highest terms of its superior merits. We venture to assert that it is more reliable, more convenient, and possesses more practical merit than any other Can in use. It is sealed and unsealed with the greatest ease. A point on which it particularly boasts. All cans warranted that are put up according to directions. For sale by the manufacturer, J. S. McMURTRIE, No. 808 SPRING GARDEN Street, Philadelphia.

MARBLED SLATE MANTLES.
SLATE WORK of every description on hand, or done to order.
PLAIN SLATE AND TILES always on hand.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12 § Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

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1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING! FLOORING! FLOORING!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
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5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
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AT REDUCED PRICES.
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FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

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RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
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DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
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FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
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WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
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Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

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LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
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Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
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A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6 §

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A SPECIALTY.
R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,
Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated
RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.
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IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7.25 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8.25 per ton. Try it and be convinced. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

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D. L. CARPENTER & SON'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 625 ARCH STREET.
D. L. Carpenter, the well-known and experienced Master of Dancing and Calisthenics, respectfully informs Parents and Young Ladies and Gentlemen that his Academy for Private Tuition will reopen for the reception of Scholars on
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866,
for the Fall, Winter, and Spring.
Every attention, as formerly, will be paid to advance his scholars in every particular, and he can be seen punctually at his rooms, No. 625 ARCH Street, daily and nightly.
DAYS OF TUITION FOR LADIES.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.
FOR YOUNG MISSES AND MASTERS.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
EVENINGS FOR GENTLEMEN.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.
PRIVATE EVENINGS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS.
DIRECT PRIVATE TUITION
given in classes or single lessons every morning.
Terms, etc., made known at D. L. Carpenter & Son's Academy.
D. L. Carpenter & Son will give their attention to the latest fashionable dances of the season.
All Galops, Waltzes, Hops, etc., and the many different figures of the
GERMAN COTILLION
together, he will teach as usual all round dances and Quadrilles, and in fact, everything in the art. Scholars can commence at any time during the fall and winter seasons.
PRIVATE COTILLION SOIREES
will be given to scholars and friends at his Rooms this season, as well as a course of Evening Subscription Soirees at the Musical Fund Hall, and a grand Masonic Subscription Ball in February; also, his Twenty-second Annual Floral Ball will be given at the Academy of Music this season. Information will be given on application to D. L. Carpenter.
Tickets are ready at his rooms for his Opening Soiree.
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NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Being neatly fitted up will open for
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS
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Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a family. 8 29

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PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Immediate Restoration of the South Under the Constitutional Amendment of Congress.

From the Herald.

The fogs and clouds in which the great question of Southern restoration have been covered up since the adjournment of Congress are at length breaking away. We know now what to do. We have been taught by the famous mariner Daniel Webster, after drifting about for many days in thick weather and in an unknown sea, to avail ourselves of the first glimpse of the sun for an observation and a reckoning, in order to ascertain how far the winds and waves have driven us from our true course. We thus find from the bearings of the Maine election that the true course for the Southern States and the Administration is laid down in the Constitutional amendment of Congress. In other words, we are convinced from the significant results of the Maine election that this amendment will carry all the Northern States yet to come, and that against the solid North any further resistance from the Administration or the excluded Southern States will be a waste of time, foolish and suicidal to all concerned.

We would, therefore, urge upon President Johnson the statesmanlike policy of a truce with Congress, and an active co-operation with the fixed and predominant public opinion of the North, in behalf of the immediate restoration of the South on the basis of this Constitutional amendment. We have shown that there is nothing in it which the President has not himself at one time or another recommended as essential to the security of the Union. It is not the radical plan; it is not so near, in fact, to the Rebel disabling and confiscation plan of Thaddeus Stevens as the propositions put forth from time to time by Andrew Johnson. It is a compromise which the President ought to have adopted in co-operation with Congress, and which he ought now to adopt at all events, because his conflict with Congress, if persisted in, will be most emphatically decided against him. It cannot be otherwise. The inevitable result is as clear to the searcher for the true situation of things as the light of the sun through the breaking clouds. Not one of the States which voted for Lincoln and Johnson will fail to adopt this Constitutional amendment, since New Jersey, the only Northern State whose vote was against them, has led off for the North in the ratification.

The policy and the duty of President Johnson, therefore, are as clear as a mathematical demonstration, and equally clear is the policy of the still excluded Southern States. We have earnestly advocated the President's policy; but after the verdict of the jury the argument is at an end. The example of Tennessee in the ratification of the amendment is now the only alternative for the other Southern States. Tennessee, in ratifying the amendment, opened the door to the admission of her members into both houses of Congress. She, by that simple act, is reconstructed and restored. Certain individuals of her people who violated their oaths to support the Federal Constitution in going over to the Rebellion are disabled from holding any Federal office hereafter until absolved by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress; but by that vote they can be reinstated even in Congress itself, if duly elected by their people.

Next, in regard to the rights of suffrage to the blacks, this amendment simply provides that when in any State the right of suffrage "is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States," or when this right is in "any way abridged except for participation in Rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens above the age of twenty-one years in such State." In other words, if you give all your males, whites and blacks, above the age of twenty-one years, the right to vote, you shall count them all in counting your people for Congress, but neither they nor the families to which they belong shall be counted if you deny them the right to vote, whether because of their particular color, or because they do not own a certain amount of property or because they cannot read and write. An abridgment of the suffrage on any of these grounds entails a corresponding reduction in counting the people for representation in Congress.

Universal suffrage and universal representation, or limited suffrage and partial representation in proportion, just as each State, from Maine to Texas, may for itself elect, is the condition of this Constitutional amendment. South Carolina, for instance, has a population of 700,000—of which 200,000 are whites and 400,000 are blacks. Taking 100,000 as the number required for each member of Congress, she will have seven members if she grants universal suffrage; but if she cuts off all her blacks she loses four members, and proportionately as the suffrage is restricted by a qualification of color, property, or education to whites or blacks. This may seem pretty severe upon the South, but it applies also, more or less, to every Northern State, including New York, which has a negro property qualification (two hundred and fifty dollars), and Massachusetts, where they have a reading and writing qualification. All the States will have to modify their laws to universal suffrage under this Constitutional amendment, or be cut down to a greater or less extent in their enumerations for Congress.

This amendment is going through. There is no other settlement for the South. The Governors of the Southern States ought, therefore, to call their legislatures together at once, and ratify this amendment, so that with the meeting of Congress in December they may be all restored to both houses. In this way they can at once secure the balance of power in Congress, and put an end to any further attempt of the radicals to apply new restrictions of State restoration. The Southern States, too, will thus be put in a position to take their ground, and shape their course to some purpose in view of the Presidential election. What has been done in the case of Tennessee amounts to the adoption of a rule of admission. The way is plain, the door is open, and in this simple act of ratification the South will be restored to its balance of power. It is the ultimatum of the victorious North, and the South will lose much and gain nothing by delay in its adoption.

Cabinet Councils.

From the Tribune.

Mr. Montgomery Blair has been accustomed to plume himself on originally standing alone in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet in favor of reinforcing Fort Sumter and fighting secession generally. According to the Blair version of the matter, Governor Seward not only opposed all efforts to relieve Fort Sumter, but actually sent elsewhere the expedition which Messrs. Welles and Blair had caused to be hastily fitted out at this port expressly for that service. Minister Harvey's telegram warning the Rebel leaders in Charleston of the determination to provision the fort, is quite generally understood to have been inspired from the State Department. We are wofully mistaken if Mr. Seward either anticipated a civil war when he accepted that department, or was not ready to go as far as almost any one else to avert it.

Mr. Carpenter, the artist, in his "Personal Recollections of President Lincoln," says:—

"While standing, as I thought, unobserved, near a corner of the room, Mr. Seward approached me, and, in a manner of more than usual warmth, said:—'I told the President the other day that you were painting your picture upon a false presumption.' Looking at him in some surprise, I inquired his meaning. 'Oh,' he rejoined, 'you appear to think, in common with many other foolish people, that the great business of the Administration is the destruction of slavery. Now, allow me to say, you are much mistaken. Slavery was killed years ago. Its death-knell was tolled when Abraham Lincoln was elected President. The work of this Administration is the suppression of the Rebellion and the preservation of the Union. Abolitionists, like the different religious sects, have been chasing one idea, until they have come to believe that their horizon absolutely bounds the world. Slavery has been, in fact, but an incident in the history of the nation, inevitably bound to perish in the progress of intelligence. Future generations will scarcely credit the record that such an institution ever existed here; or, existing, that it ever lived a day under such a Government. But suppose, for one moment, the republic destroyed. With it is bound up not alone the destiny of a race, but the best hopes of all mankind. With its overthrow, the sun of liberty, like the Hebrew dial, would be set back indefinitely. The magnitude of such a calamity is beyond our calculation. The salvation of the nation is, then, of vastly more consequence than the destruction of slavery. Had you consulted me for a subject to paint, I should not have given you a Cabinet Council on emancipation, but the meeting which took place when the news came of the attack upon Sumter, when the first measures were organized for the restoration of the national authority. That was the crisis in the history of this Administration—not the issue of the emancipation proclamation. If I am to be remembered by posterity,' he concluded, with much excitement of manner, 'let it not be as having loved predominantly white men or black men, but as one who loved his country.'"

—We do not recollect that Mr. Seward was ever really suspected of a special love for blacks, whatever a ribald and scurrilous press might have chosen to say. But we *did* and do understand that Mr. Seward was formerly one of those who held and felt that our country was to be served and saved by justice, by righteousness, by giving to every man his honest due, by bringing our constitutions and laws into closer and closer conformity to the dictates of eternal rectitude. We have certainly supposed him above the wretched babble which prates of love of the negro surpassing love of country. We long loved and honored him as one of those who saw clearly and felt deeply that it was not right but wrong that endangered our Union—that it was slavery, not anti-slavery, that imperilled the nation's existence.

We never heard any but Copperheads assert that "the great business of this Administration is the destruction of slavery." What we understood was that the Administration should put down the Rebellion in the shortest and surest way. If slavery or abolition stood in the way of our national integrity, the Government was to walk right over the obstacle in its single-minded devotion to the maintenance of the Union.

But we are utterly unable to reconcile Mr. Seward's averment that "Slavery was killed years ago," with his grave assurance, in his despatch to Minister Dayton at Paris, April 22, 1861, that

"The Territories will remain in all respects the same, whether the revolution shall succeed or shall fail. The condition of slavery in the several States will remain just the same, whether it succeed or fail. There is not even a pretext for complaint that the disaffected States are to be conquered by the United States if the revolution fails; for the rights of the States and the condition of every being in them will remain subject to exactly the same laws and forms of administration whether the revolution shall succeed or whether it shall fail. In the one case, the States would be federally connected with the new confederacy; in the other, they would, as now, be members of the United States; but their constitutions and laws, customs, habits, and institutions, in either case, will remain the same."

Most certainly, he could not honestly write thus who believed that "slavery was killed years ago," or that "its death-knell was tolled when Abraham Lincoln was elected President." An ambassador, we know, is said to be sent abroad to lie for his country; but we never heard that they were sent abroad to be lied to for the good of the country. If they were, the contrivance would be a remarkably roundabout, clumsy affair.

The New York *Times* says:—

"When the war ended, slavery *had been* destroyed, and its destruction had been completed and made final by the adoption of the Constitutional amendment."

—"When the war ended," at least one million of our people were still in actual bondage. The Constitutional amendment inhibiting slavery had not been ratified. Nor would it have been to this hour, had not Mr. Johnson said to the Rebel States, "Ratify it, or I keep you under martial law till you do." And, up to this hour, they have gone just so far in putting away slavery as he insisted they should go under penalty of being kept under military rule.

Whether those who have insisted on equal rights and equal laws as the basis of Reconstruction, or their antagonists, are the more clear-seeing, right-feeling Unionists, events must determine. We will concede that our opponents mean well: we must insist that putting the new wine in new bottles is the true safeguard against explosion. There is nothing else so safe as justice.

Southern Restoration—After Everything, What Then?

From the Times.

Suppose the Southern whites were to suffer confiscation of their property and disenfranchisement, as demanded by Mr. Thad. Stevens—suppose the blacks were to obtain the right of voting and free gifts of landed estate, as advocated by Wendell Phillips—suppose a wholesale system of hanging were enforced, as advocated by General Butler—suppose the Southern States were reduced to the style and condition of provinces or territories; and then suppose that after all these things were accomplished, there were still to be symptoms of dissatisfaction in the South, and occasional outbreaks against the blacks as at New Orleans—what then? Of course even then, according to the extremists, it would not do to admit these States to their constitutional position in the Union, as long as they were anything less than entirely satisfied with the treatment meted out to them, or as long as their regeneration was so incomplete as to make even an occasional riot possible. But we hardly suppose the Northern people could ever, under any circumstances, be induced to countenance such horrible scenes as Parson Brownlow urges against his Southern fellow-citizens in case they remain contumacious towards the policy of such men as himself; and therefore, they would have to look about for some new means of dealing with a community that was found to act precisely as all other communities have acted when political persecution was exercised over them instead of political justice. There would be but two modes, so far as we can see, which could be adopted—one of them that which is now urged by conservative statesmen, to wit, permitting the Southern States to resume their rights as States, and the Southern people their franchises as citizens, with all the powers and responsibilities of regulating their local affairs for themselves, and maintaining civil order on their own account. Or, on the other hand, subjecting them to permanent military rule, and maintaining among them such an army as could at least hold possession of their territory at all hazards. This latter style of policy has been tried not a few times, and in not a few places, in the history of the world; and though we have never heard of civil or political order being permanently maintained under it, and though of course it is impossible to associate with it any idea of republicanism or freedom, yet it would at least have its advantages over some other plans which are more sanguinary, as well as over some others which have their atrocity concealed beneath a thin veneer of patent philanthropy. No doubt a pretty heavy standing army would be required for the regulation of the eight millions held in subjugation from the Potomac as far as the Rio Grande, and no doubt, after a while, we should have raised up a very turbulent population to deal with; but still, as matters would surely be growing worse all the time under our hands, and as it is very hard to turn in such a course when once it is entered upon, what could be done but increase the army and intensify the stringency of its rule? One of our Southern correspondents, writing from Georgia, discussed this matter on Friday, as it appeared in that quarter. He spoke of the results of treating and holding the Southern people as conquered subjects—of the desolation that would soon exhaust the South, of the certainty that it would soon be a dead weight attached to the Union, and assured us that it would only be possible to repress turbulency by a large armed force stationed among and restraining the people. But this writer viewed the matter almost entirely in its economical influences upon the country; and that is a point of view to which our agitators will pay no attention whatever. We imagine, however, that both in this respect, and in respect of the influence upon the liberties of the whole country of a despotic policy towards the South, the people will in time come to consider the entire question. They will find, we judge, sooner or later, that there is no course so wise and safe as that which accords with the Constitution, and which demands a recognition of the existence and rights of all the States, and of the rights and powers inherent in all citizens, South as well as North. Is it not the true way to adopt this course at once?

OBITUARY.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF A GOOD MAN.

MATTHIAS W. BALDWIN.

In order to pay a small tribute of respect to the memory of a great and good man, as well as to satisfy a demand made upon us by numerous patrons, we transfer the following elegant and truthful eulogy upon our late fellow-citizen to our own columns, from the *North American and United States Gazette* of Thursday last:—

If it was a good and a wholesome thought in "Old Mortality" to deepen and keep legible the inscriptions upon the tomb-stones of those who had honored their country or their religion, and thus keep alive their memories, they are little less entitled to good consideration who first chiseled those names, and placed on stone a record of the virtues that reflected credit on their possessor, and produced a desire to imitate the admitted excellence. Hence benefits are conferred upon society when mention is made of the excellence of those whose lives have illustrated the virtues that belong to their condition, and whose deaths have done honor to their profession.

The death of our late townsman, Matthias W. Baldwin, has been mentioned in all the daily papers of our city, and reference has been made to the means by which he acquired his position in business, and became the master of princely wealth. The lesson of Mr. Baldwin's life even in that regard must be profitable to the young, who are considering how they may ascend, and a minute notice of the particular steps which lead on to fortune would be instructive to all who are seeking encouragement in their efforts to achieve a place. Not less, nay even more so, would be a fair statement of the difficulties encountered in the selection of means and the judgment evinced in the abandonment of those that did not, on trial, equal expectation, and the still greater judgment that comprehended in advance the movements of the times and provided a supply of that which was only about to be needed.

The foresight of Mr. Baldwin, his promptness to seize upon the suggestion of a sound judgment, and his patient abiding of the harvest of a liberal sowing and careful culture, his buoyant hopes amid difficulties and his admirable use of success are instructive, and should be made familiar to the young. They are a part of the jewels of our city, as they are illustrations of the character of our people.

But the writer of this is unskilled in those ennobling arts by which Mr. Baldwin achieved his great distinction as a manufacturer. He leaves therefore, to others, who comprehend the difficulties of the trade, and the high genius by which those difficulties were surmounted, to give the instructive lesson which they ought to convey, and make Matthias W. Baldwin the subject of a volume that shall be to the young mechanic and merchant their "Best Companion."

Fifty years' acquaintance with Mr. Baldwin, and frequent association with him in the discharge of public duties, enable the writer to speak of him as a *conscientious man*; and in that ennobling quality lay the secret of his great success. What he undertook, he believed to be right. What he said, he knew or believed to be true. What he completed bore upon it no less the mark of a master mind and master hand than an impress of strong moral integrity, and a well regulated conscience. If Mr. Baldwin was seen in his earlier days connecting new business with that which he had first undertaken; or if he startled his brother manufacturers by passing from one pursuit to another, time served to show that he was reaching out to that means of distinction for which his genius and skill had fitted him, and making himself ready, by taking a first step, to take those which his progress should suggest. His new views were attained by ascending, and his foothold was made secure on each attainment by the correctness of his judgment.

He who leads public enterprise must sometimes wait the progress of the many, or be left alone. He who provides in advance for others may often find his provision neglected and his hopes disappointed. Mr. Baldwin understood that from experience, but when he became a public benefactor by anticipating the large demand for locomotive engines, his enterprise and judgment were rewarded by that success which is the artisan's great object, and finally by that wealth which is the almost certain result of foresight and enterprise, directed by sound judgment and a pure conscience.

A suggestive theme for a public address or an essay might be found in the business abilities, character and success of Mr. Baldwin; and some one who would make the lesson attractive will probably present it to the young, as an encouragement to undertake with prudence great matters, and pursue with earnestness whatever their hands find to do, and not to be deterred by small obstacles, and especially not to cease from enterprise because a single path to success has been closed. There is a power in genius that moulds events to its own purposes, or accommodates itself to new circumstances. It is certainly good for any man who has to achieve his own pecuniary independence that his taste and education should be moulded to the requirements of a pursuit upon which he is to enter. But it is better that his powers of mind should be so directed that he may seize upon new suggestions, and profit by a change which chance or progress may make. The discoveries of science, the inventions of genius and the advancement of the arts are constantly presenting new objects for enterprise, upon which men of character in their pursuits may seize, and make them subservient to immense success. Mr. Baldwin comprehended that, and he profited by the changes which railroads produce, and rose to distinction upon a business that had no existence when he commenced business life.

Mr. Baldwin then was prominent in his occupation. He understood the art which he practised, and he knew how to make science subservient to that art, and so he became great as a business man. But the distinction and wealth which Mr. Baldwin acquired were less to him than that serenity of temper by which the hours of business or of social enjoyment were illuminated, and the wealth which he acquired seemed chiefly valuable to him as a means of gratifying a refined taste, and promoting objects worthy the consideration of an immortal mind. The writer of this article had the pleasure of observing the progress of Mr. Baldwin for fifty years, of sharing with him public responsibilities; and no act, even in his most straitened day, is recalled on which Mr. Baldwin was less a true and upright man than he was when no temptations but wealth invited him to swerve. He was in principle an honest man. There was no necessity for thought, for calculation, to make him do right—right with him was almost an instinct, so deeply seated and so constantly active was such a principle. He was a good man.

To the young Mr. Baldwin seemed to die in a good old age; to his contemporaries and his seniors, he seemed to have been called away in the midst of that soundness of judgment which great experience matures, and in the fullness of that intellect which was so useful to others.

Mr. Baldwin's strong sense of right made him tenacious of the principles which he had adopted, and upon which his public and private life was moulded. He was firm in his adherence to them, and, at proper seasons, he was earnest in their defence, though rather conspicuous in their illustration. But he never wounded the sensibilities of others by an untimely presentation of his own views, nor outraged the proprieties of social life by indelicate attacks upon the opposing opinions of associates. Stern in the practice of those virtues which belong to the religion which he professed, he was yet most lenient to the errors which marred the character of others. He cautioned the erring with delicacy, and he rebuked the offender with gentleness. For lesser faults he had the forbearance of one who understood the weakness of human nature, and for graver offences he had the censure that startles but mends. To the young man who had departed slightly from the way, he extended a hand that led to the right; for the older he had a pardon and a blessing that bade him go and sin no more.

No one can tell into how many channels the good influences of Mr. Baldwin extended. His liberal hand was open to assist the unfortunate, and he directed, by example, the character of others. His own life and its results were to the younger an encouragement to virtuous enterprise, while his own vast undertakings gave active and profitable employment to hundreds who lived in the influence of his good example, and grew better in an atmosphere of the purest morals that Christianity has softened and sanctified.

The ruling motive of Mr. Baldwin's action was *right*, not merely the abstract sense of right that permits no direct wrong to others, but that higher, purer sense, that made him solicitous that all the enjoyment which he had of his own right should be multiplied by and ministered to, the good of others. Hence, it was a rule of life with him to multiply the rights of others, that he might increase their usefulness and their enjoyment.

All who knew Mr. Baldwin knew him to be a zealous Christian. The best qualities of religion were illustrated by his unostentatious charities, his large philanthropy, his love for man. All who knew Mr. Baldwin could not designate the denomination of Christians with which he had direct and intimate fellowship; but a man of such fixed principles would scarcely be without an explicit creed, and with an attachment so strong and so particular as to make him seek to extend the benefits of his general views by means of the channels which he held to be most appropriate. No man that approached Mr. Baldwin with requests for means to promote any good object ever went away empty; but who can tell how full-handed returned those who intimated to him the necessities of some religious enterprise that was directly in the way which he specially approved. The largest of these offerings are known. The liberal man shuts his eyes to the evidence of his liberality, but the beneficiary suffers an open mouth to speak out of the abundance of a grateful heart.

The Master and Teacher of all benevolence did not rebuke the presentation of a motive for prayer for the restoration of a sick man, "That he hath builded us a synagogue." He might have heard the reason urged with double force in behalf of one whose death is now mourned, and whose life may have been protracted by the exercise of those graces which strengthen where they influence and bless the objects upon which they are employed.

No man in this city, perhaps, has ever done more for the religious denomination of which he was a member than was necessarily known to be done by Mr. Baldwin. The thousand percolating drops of incidental aid, the numerous rills of charity that flowed from his ample means are to be judged of only by the blessings which they produced, the benefit of the individual or the association alone "betraying the secret of their silent course." But there are others, where princely munificence, moved by a religious discrimination, meet the eye and command the respect of those who know how doubly beneficial is that aid which comes at a moment of need. The record of such liberality is made where it will be ineffaceable. The character and deeds of the man capable of such acts will be held in "sweet remembrance."

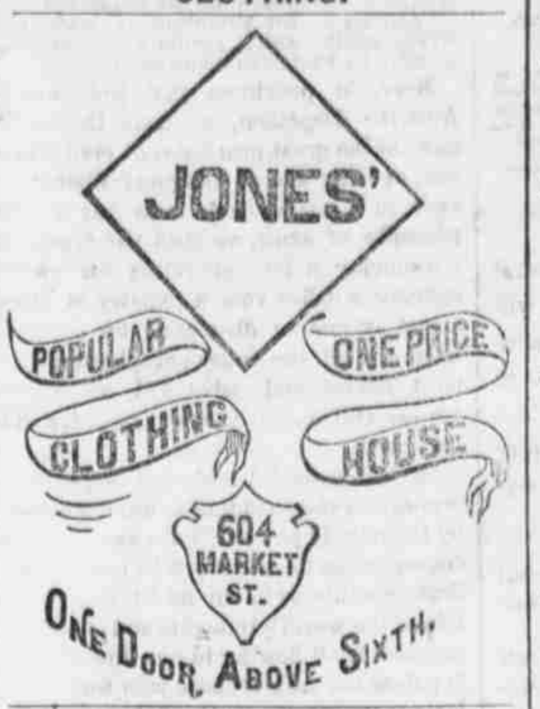
Mr. Baldwin, though always alive to the interests of the country, found little time for what is called public positions. He was a member of the Convention that formed the present constitution of the State of Pennsylvania; and his influence was given to the conservative side of measures discussed. He was at the time of his death, and had been for many years past, a member of the Board of Inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prison, in which situation his business habits, and his sense of justice, and his love of mercy, made him eminently useful, while the urbanity of his manners secured for him the affectionate esteem of his colleagues.

No one could attempt an analysis of the character of Mr. Baldwin without being struck with its wonderful, its beautiful simplicity, and the adaptation of his manner to all with whom he came into relation. The humblest artisan found in him a sympathizing friend, and the noblest and boldest projector felt instructed by his observation. The aged gathered encouragement by his presentation of the benefits of his experience, and children grew happy in his benignant smiles. He seemed to have a force of character that took him through all enterprises, and a gentleness of disposition that gave sunshine to all results. The extended factory and the ponderous machinery seemed to be trifling instruments in his hands to effect great objects; while home and the fireside, with its splendid collection of the fine arts, and the endearing smile of affection that no art could make or imitate, was the sanctuary of the domestic affections.

It is for others to do more ample justice to the character of Mr. Baldwin, and tempt the young aspirant for distinction, by showing how truth, conscientiousness and persevering industry secure success, and how the best instincts of the human heart and the purest principles of religion, are compatible with the most devoted attention to the business of life; how, indeed, they influence the plans and direct the execution of the schemes of the man of enlarged enterprise, and finally, how they gain predominance and become the leading motive where they had only been the influencing power.

Some one else will find time to show how much honor the creative and completing faculties of such a man as Mr. Baldwin reflect on his whole country; how the fulfilment of his great undertakings are made blessings to others, who in a hundred ways are called on to perform part of the immense labor for which his inventive power created a demand; and how the city in which he dwelt feels that the fame, the character and the success of Matthias W. Baldwin are inseparably connected with the honors which such a man achieved. Let it be the object of this article to show that in Philadelphia such a man as Matthias W. Baldwin could not live without the distinction which talent, enterprise, success and purity of life ought to secure; and such a man could not die without the regret that so much worth should pass away, nor without gratitude to God that the highest honors which our city has to bestow are reserved for the man who is faithful to his vocation, and in all his relations an example of noble, generous enterprises and of gentle, Christian manners. J. R. C.

CLOTHING.



LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH BURD, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of EDWARD SHIPPEN and THOMAS H. WALKER, Trustees of JAMES P. BURD, under the last will and testament of SARAH BURD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 25th, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 25 smw 5t WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH BURD, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of EDWARD SHIPPEN, and THOMAS H. WALKER, Trustees of JOSEPH S. BURD under the nineteenth clause of the last will and testament of SARAH BUDD, decedent, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 25th, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 15 smw5t WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARY L. HAINES, alias MARY L. AUSTIN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN F. METZ, Administrator of the estate of said decedent and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 24, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Wetherill House, in the city of Philadelphia.
[illegible] WILLIAM M. BULL, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN and ANN BENINGHOVE *et al.*
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM NASSAU, Trustee of JOHN and ANN BENINGHOVE and others, as filed by CHARLES W. NASSAU, the Executor of his last will and testament, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 25, A. D. 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 14 mw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of PATRICK MEEHAN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN McKAY, executor of the last will and testament of PATRICK MEEHAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 25, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 14 mw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOSEPH M. THOMAS, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES J. THOMAS and ALLEN CUTHBERT, who survived ALGERNON S. ROBERTS, Executors of JOSEPH M. THOMAS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, September 26, A. D. 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 14 mw5t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—PERSONS INdebted to the Estate of the late CHARLES S. WAYNE will please make payment to and those having claims against the estate will present them to
EDW. C. WAYNE,
Acting Executor,
8 11 6w* No. 1113 MOUNT VERNON Street.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES
CATARRH AND ASTHMA,
Disordered Functions of
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS
MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL
DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
Treated with unprecedented success by
DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—
T. B. McCREARY, Esq., No. 209 Walnut street.
—— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 205½ Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq. No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.
Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names, can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

THE ATOMIZER.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street, in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.

The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.

ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skilfully performed. 7 25rp

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS RAILWAY.

TRUNK LINE.

This Road now, in addition to its main line on Spruce and Pine streets, passes through the entire western portion of the city. Passengers from the extreme northwest at Fairmount Park and along the entire route to the extreme southwest at Gray's Ferry, can take the cars on Twenty-second and Twenty third streets and the Gray's Ferry Road, and be carried through, via Spruce street, to the Exchange for a
SINGLE FARE.

In addition to the several Parks and the beautiful scenery along the Schuylkill front there are many objects of interest along this route to make it attractive. The road is splendidly equipped, the cars being nearly all entirely new, and always kept clean and comfortable.

Cars leave the Exchange every few minutes during the day, and every hour after midnight. 9 10 1m

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
EDWARD B. ORNE,
Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings.
NATHAN HILLES,
President of the Second National Bank.
WILLIAM ERVIEN,
Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants.
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 98

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 72m

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
The entire interest of the late management of this Bank having been purchased with the view of effecting an entirely new organization, shares of stock will be disposed of in limited quantities, to respectable parties in business, who may have an interest in a bank in this location. Applications for the stock will be received for a few days, after which a distribution will be made.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
9 3 tf President.

U. S. SECURITIES,
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
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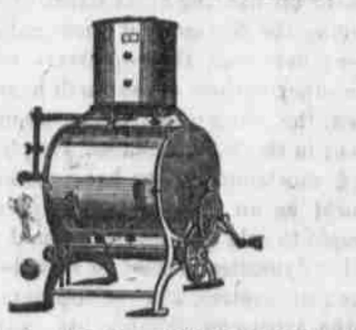

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For Private Residences, Mills, Hotels, Churches, Etc. Etc.
Furnishing from Ten to Six Hundred Lights, as may be Required.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

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Where the machines can be seen in operation.
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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1866.

Grant on Clymer.

THE *authoritative* statement of General Grant's views, which we publish to-day, will probably satisfy our Clymer contemporaries that, in claiming that distinguished hero as in favor of their candidate, "they have caught a Tartar" of the largest dimensions. Let every Union soldier read what General Grant says of Heister Clymer.

The Adoption of the Constitutional Amendment the Great Measure of Peace and Union.

UNDER our usual heading of the New York Press, will be found to-day a very significant and well-considered article from the New York *Herald*, urging the adoption of the Constitutional amendment proposed by Congress, as the speediest, surest, and best means of securing the early return of the late Rebel States to full relations with the Union. The argument is an able one, and is well worthy of the consideration of candid men of all parties.

It is a fact of some importance, that even the Democrats do not assail the terms of the amendment as oppressive or unjust. They have generally contented themselves with maintaining that *no* terms of admission could rightfully be demanded of the Southern communities; but since they have endorsed the Executive plan of Reconstruction, that position is necessarily abandoned. The only question that remains, then, is whether the terms proposed by Congress are just and expedient? Undeniably they are. Can any man deny that the equalization of representation so that it shall stand upon a common basis all over the country, is a measure of justice? If slavery be really dead, as all parties are so vociferous in maintaining, ought the unjust, infamous, rotten-borough system of representation based upon it to be continued? Ought a voter in Pennsylvania to have not one-half the influence in Congress that a voter in South Carolina has? Does magnanimity towards the late Rebel States demand that we should give them an unjust sectional advantage in the Union? If not, what good reason can be urged why that feature of the Constitutional amendment should not be endorsed by all parties?

So, too, of the clause excluding from office the prominent and leading actors in the late Rebellion, is there anything hard or oppressive about that? Consider for a moment what these men have done, their crimes against the liberties of a free people, their endeavor to revolutionize the Republic, that they might rear a great slave empire on its ruins, the precious lives they have wasted, and the mountains of debt and taxation they have heaped up for us and our children,—and then say whether their exclusion from positions of honor and trust in the very Government they have endeavored to overthrow, is a *hard* condition? Does not common ordinary prudence demand that for the future these men shall be kept in private life? Is it a great hardship that we will not make them our rulers?

We think that the good common sense o the American people will affirm that the conditions imposed by them are not only not unjust, but in the highest degree magnanimous.

Why, then, should not the Rebel States accept these conditions at once and terminate the contest? Tennessee did so, and her Representatives were immediately admitted. Every Southern State might do it, and have its Representatives in Congress before the 1st day of next January. What better ground of compromise and settlement for this whole question have we than the Constitutional amendment? Its adoption will terminate the struggle, and give us peace. Is not that what we all want? Why, then, refuse so sure, so easy, so speedy, and so equitable a plan of adjustment?

American Example and Influence.

THERE is nothing like the power of a great example. Silently and unconsciously it works on like the great forces of nature, producing the deepest and most radical changes. For more than three-quarters of a century the other nations of the earth have had before them the example of a free, popular Government in the United States. Despite our errors and shortcomings, we have stood before the world as an instance of the power of the people to rule themselves. Amid the rise and fall of dynasties in the Old World—the crumbling of sceptres, and the toppling of thrones—the American Republic has gone on its way growing in greatness, developing in grandeur, increasing in wealth and power, and giving ever-renewed proof of the capacity of the people for self-government. We have thus become a standing example to the nations. The influence of our institutions has permeated the people of all countries, and has filled them with aspirations for a better and freer life. Accordingly, we find that reform in the Old World is based upon the example of the United States. Every step towards popular government is taken in the line of our march; and, indeed, in some instances, the pupil is proving wiser than the teacher.

Thus the Official Gazette of Italy publishes the following decree, signed by Prince Carignano:—

"Article 1. In the Italian provinces freed from the domination of Austria, all citizens are equal before the law, whatever religious opinions they may profess. They likewise enjoy all civil and political rights.

"Article 2. All regulations, as well as other laws and measures in force, whether political or civil, in the same provinces, contrary to the civil code and procedure, are abrogated.

"Article 3. No alteration is made in the arrangements which regulate the exercise of worship by Protestants and Jews."

Here, in provinces just redeemed from Austrian despotism, we have the establishment of the great principles of civil and political equality and of religious liberty. And even in Prussia, fresh from her wonderful triumphs of arms, we find the Government introducing a bill providing for *universal suffrage*, a ballot vote, a registry of electors, a just system of districting for representatives, and all the other paraphernalia of the most liberal and advanced of American States. Our institutions are copied, and even improved.

In these splendid achievements, won not by armies and the shedding of human blood, but by the mighty power of our example, what encouragement does every true lover of republican institutions in our midst receive! The tide of the world's thoughts and of the world's progress is all flowing in one direction. How hopeless the task of those who would stay it! How thankless the work of those who in this noon-day of enlightenment would still persuade us that the people are not worthy to be trusted! How puerile the fears of those who tremble lest our institutions should be fully conformed to the grand ideals of full liberty and equality! Let them look to Italy and Prussia, and take courage. The Old World may well shame our timid hesitation and our want of faith in the principles and doctrines that have made us a beacon-light to humanity in its onward march towards the goal of perfection.

The Meaning of Grant's Silence.

SOME of our Democratic contemporaries are still sadly troubled over General Grant. They will have it that the General is with them. Now, as we have before remarked in this paper, the great cause of freedom and truth and human progress does not depend upon any man, we care not who he is. But we are disposed to ask our Democratic brethren, if they are so sure General Grant is with them, *why don't he say so?* He has travelled with the President now for nearly a month, and has been called out at every stopping place on the route. How easy, if he is really on that side, to have said, "I endorse the President's policy!" Does not everybody know that such an utterance would have set the Democracy wild with delight from Maine to California? Grant is not much of a speech-maker, it is true, but he could easily have said that, had he desired to. His persistent silence is, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the best proof possible that he does not intend to commit himself to the support of the Democratic party. We believe that all his sympathies and convictions are still with that great Union organization which afforded him and his brave comrades such efficient aid and encouragement in the work of suppressing the Rebellion.

Proclamation of the Sheriff.

THE proclamation of Sheriff Howell, relative to the time and places of holding the election for State, city, and county officers next month, will be found in full elsewhere. As a large number of changes have been made since last election, it will be well for all to look carefully over this list, and learn positively where the polling-booth of their precinct is situated.

A GROSS INJUSTICE.—Some days since the New York *Herald* published an article accusing General James H. Walton, of Philadelphia, of fraud and other crimes. That article reappeared as a matter of news in several of our papers, and was published among our New York editorials one day last week. We are happy to learn that all the charges made by the *Herald* were utterly and entirely false. They had no foundation whatever in truth, and it was only by the grossest perversion that anything like a case was made out against a most honorable and high-toned gentleman. It is simple justice that we should make known the wrong committed by our contemporary, and clear so far as we can the character of one who has always stood above reproach.

HOLD MEETINGS.—The glorious result in Maine was achieved by *work*, and a like result will follow in our own State if we prosecute the campaign with all our vigor. Let meetings be held every night. Let them be held in every precinct; and if but ten men attend in a precinct, let the good work go on. Our opponents are flagging; let us bend to renewed exertion, and seek to carry Pennsylvania by such a vote as will lift New York along with us.

"HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN FROM INFANCY TO MARRIAGE."—We continue to-day the interesting novelette by Mrs. Warren, commenced on Saturday, entitled, "How I Managed my Children from Infancy to Marriage." The demand for THE EVENING TELEGRAPH on Saturday was such as to convince us that in making room for the sketch we are gratifying the taste of a large number of our readers. It will be found as pleasant as its popular predecessors.

OUR PROSPECTS IN THE STATE.—Even our Democratic neighbor gives up the contest in the State, as all sensible men did months ago, and only seeks to mutilate our majority for Geary. It is now merely a question whether we will have 30,000 or 40,000. The spirits of the opposition are flagging throughout all the interior counties, and the New York *Herald* adds the last straw by calling Clymer a burden.

THE UNION LEAGUE has commenced its operations, and we have received several of its pamphlets, which, by being circulated broadcast over the land, must do good.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

FOR ALDERMAN,
FIFTH WARD,
WILLIAM W. DOUGHERTY.
9 12 1m]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
SEPTEMBER 14 1866.
Notice is hereby given that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem Certificates of Temporary Loan, known as "Clearing-house Certificates," at the offices from which they were respectively issued, and that on and after the 25th of September, 1866, interest will cease upon fifty per cent of each certificate; and on and after the 25th of October next interest will cease on the remainder.
9 17 3t HUGH McCULLOCH
Secretary of the Treasury.

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 1 3m4p]
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

CHICKERING GRAND AND Square Pianos—the most perfect and permanent instruments. New Rooms, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. [9 15 4p*] WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

THE BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLE EMERSON COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS. Charming tone Low price. Only for sale at No 914 CHESNUT Street. [9 15 12t 4p*] WM H. DUTTON.

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT IN AMERICA is the
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,
Manufactured by
R. EAYRE, No. 58 N SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, where you can find a large assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Clip this out and give us a call.
9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

ESTATE OF MATTHIAS W. BALDWIN, deceased.
Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of MATTHIAS W. BALDWIN, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia to the undersigned, executors of his last will and testament, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands against the same, to make known the same without delay to
JOHN CLAYTON,
No. 717 WALNUT Street, or
JOSEPH B TOWNSEND
No. 813 ARCH Street,
9 17m6t Executors.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
A VALUABLE STORE,
No. 809 CHESNUT STREET,
In the National Bank of the Republic Building.
9 6 tf APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS
FOR RENT
IN THE
National Bank of the Republic Building,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x60), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.
Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT.
With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

TO LET—A LARGE HALL, NO. 2045 Market street, over the Depot, lately occupied by Odd Fellows. It is about 30 feet front by 90 feet deep well lighted, is suitable for storing goods, as a workshop for a number of hands, and for a variety of other purposes. Rent moderate. Apply to ISAAC BRUCE Agent, No. 1416 South Penn Square. 9 17 6t*

A GERMANTOWN FURNISHED HOUSE to let, the property of the late Dr. J. W. Moore, HARVEY Street. Apply on the premises.
PHILADELPHIA, September 11, 1866. 9 12 6t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE LARGE Dwelling House, No 415 S. Fifteenth street. Immediate possession. Apply to E. DUNN, Jr.,
9 14 6t No 813 ARCH Street.

WANTS.

WANTED—A JUNIOR MEMBER OF THE Bar wishes a position as Clerk or private Secretary to any gentleman or corporation. Would travel if necessary. [9 15 3t*] C. T. BAYLOR.

PERFECTION
IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET
A. B. W. BULLARD'S
IMPROVED OIL SOAP,
FOR REMOVING
Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,
From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered
It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.
It is delicately perfumed and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.
COUNTERFEITS
Of this preparation are extant therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W BULLARD on the label
Manufactured by the Proprietors,
A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.
General Agents for Pennsylvania,
DYOTT & CO.
No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 9 3m

NEW DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' KID GLOVES.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
At the solicitation of their customers, have concluded to keep LADIES' KID GLOVES.
We gave an order last Spring for
JOUVIN & CO.'S
Celebrated Kid Gloves,
As we desire only to keep the BEST MAKE. We are now prepared to show them to our customers.
9 14 fm 3t4p

MILLIKEN'S,
LINEN GOODS ONLY,
No. 828 ARCH Street,
Import Direct from the Best Linen Makers in Europe, and have always on hand, the
Largest Linen Stock in the City,
Received by Late Steamers from Europe.
HEAVY POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS, 87½ CENTS.
FINE DAMASK TABLE LINENS BY THE YARD.
FINE TABLE CLOTHS, NEW DESIGNS.
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
SUPERIOR LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS.
BEST IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.
TOWELLINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.
FANCY BORDERED TOWELS.
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
Several thousand dozen of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Handkerchiefs always in store.
LINENS FOR HOTELS AND STEAMBOATS.
I supply Hotels and Steamboats with LINEN GOODS at package prices.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
LINEN IMPORTER,
9 17 tl2 3Irp
No. 828 ARCH Street.

REASONS WHY THE
AMERICAN WATCH
MADE AT WALTHAM, MASS.,
IS THE BEST.
It is made on the best principle. Its frame is composed of SOLID PLATES. NO jar can interfere with the harmony of its working and no sudden shock can damage its machinery. Every piece is made and finished by machinery (itself famous for its novelty, as well as for its effectiveness), and therefore properly made. The watch is what all mechanism should be—ACCURATE, SIMPLE, STRONG, AND ECONOMICAL. Except some high grades, too costly for general use, foreign watches are chiefly made by women and boys. Such watches are composed of several hundred pieces, screwed and riveted together, and require constant repairs to keep them in any kind of order. All persons who have carried "anchors," "lepines," and "English Patent Levers," are perfectly well aware of the truth of this statement
At the beginning of our enterprise, more than ten years ago, it was our first object to make a thoroughly good low-priced watch for the million, to take the place of these foreign impositions, the refuse of foreign factories, which were entirely unsalable at home, and perfectly worthless everywhere.
How well we have accomplished this may be understood from the fact that after so many years of public trial, we now make MORE THAN HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES, and that no others have ever given such universal satisfaction. While this department of our business is continued with increased facilities for perfect work, we are at present engaged in the manufacture of watches of the very HIGHEST GRADE KNOWN TO CHRONOMETRY, unequalled by anything hitherto made by ourselves, and unsurpassed by anything made in the world. For this purpose we have the amplest facilities. We have erected an addition to our main building expressly for this branch of our business, and have filled it with the best workmen in our service. New machines and appliances have been constructed which perform their work with consummate delicacy and exactness. The choicest and most approved materials only are used, and we challenge comparison between this grade of our work and the finest imported chronometers. We do not pretend to sell our watches for LESS MONEY than foreign watches, but we do assert, without fear of contradiction, that for the SAME MONEY our product is incomparably superior. All our watches, of whatever grade are fully warranted, and this warrantee is good at all times against us or our agents in all parts of the world.
CAUTION.—The public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be prosecuted.
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
9 15 smw3t4p No. 182 BROADWAY, New York.

OLD AFRICAN COFFEE,
SMALL BEAN,
GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,
GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
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ALE! ALE!
WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE,
FOR SALE BY THE CASK OR DOZEN.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 §p] S.W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.
OFFERS FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6 8, 8-4 White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills all sizes. Step Boards, 4-4 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joist, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais), Pickets.
Shingles. Chestnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 9 17 1m

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, the 20th instant.
For freight, which will be taken on reasonable terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
9 17 3t No. 132 S. WHARVES.

BURNS & ATKINSON,
No. 247 South ELEVENTH Street,
AND
No. 1107 PINE Street.
ENGLISH MERINOES,
DOUBLE TWILLED.
$1·10 for two yards wide English Merinoes all the most desirable colors, and the heaviest cloth imported: 4½ yards make a full dress, which, for style and texture, cannot be surpassed.
FRENCH MERINOES.
$1·15 for all the new shades in French Merinoes. These goods are the greatest bargains that will be offered this season, and we believe, decidedly make the cheapest and best dress of all imported fabrics. A full line of dress goods in POPLINS, PLAIDS, and all the leading textures of the season.
BLANKETS.
Examine our prices, and also our Stock.
$4 75 9 4 BLANKETS ALL WOOL.
$5 75 10-4 BLANKETS, HEAVY AND FINE.
$6·50 10.4 BLANKETS, STILL FINER.
$7 50 11-4 BLANKETS, SUPERFINE.
Pillow-case and Shirting Muslins from the recent auction sales in New York considerably under regular prices. 9 14 mws4p

PATEK PHILLIPE & CO'S
CELEBRATED
TIME-KEEPERS.
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
SOLE AGENTS IN
PHILADELPHIA.
9 14 fmwtJ1]

FIRST-CLASS BONDS.
SEVEN PER CENT.
North Missouri First Mortgage
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT
85,
Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending Wm. Milner Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.
The above Bonds are rapidly passing out of our hands, and as we expect to raise the price shortly, we advise all who desire them to call promptly.
All information cheerfully given.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
PHILADELPHIA [9 10 12t

CONNECTING RAILROAD BONDS.
The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Mortgage Bonds of the Connecting Railroad Company. These bonds are secured by a MORTGAGE OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS upon the railroad connecting the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD with the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, and the payment of the principal and the interest FREE OF STATE TAX is GUARANTEED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. They have also the ADDITIONAL SECURITY OF A LEASE OF THE ROAD, IN PERPETUITY, TO THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, at a rent equivalent to SIX PER CENT. INTEREST UPON THE ENTIRE COST OF THE ROAD; this lease to take effect immediately upon the completion of the road, early in the ensuing year. The fulfilment of the conditions of the lease is further GUARANTEED BY THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANY, THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, thus making these eminently a FIRST-CLASS SECURITY IN EVERY PARTICULAR.
C. & H. BORIE,
No. 1 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN,
9 6 12trp S. E. COR. DOCK AND WALNUT.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of
BONDS
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
HAVING FIVE YEARS TO RUN
AND
BEARING INTEREST AT
Six Per Cent., Payable January and July,
FREE FROM ALL GOVERNMENT AND STATE TAXES.
Convertible at Option of Holder any time before Maturity into their CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE LOAN.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD St.
9 10 tf

CRITTENDEN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
AN INSTITUUION DESIGNED TO AID
YOUNG MEN
IN ACQUIRING
A Practical Business Education.
This Institution offers advantages for a thorough and practical business education, which are the highest order. Its increasing prosperity attests the estimation in which it is held by the business community. Within the past year Seven Hundred and Sixteen Students were in attendance, an excess of thirty-seven over any previous year.
The College occupies three stories of the large building at the northeast corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets which has recently been much enlarged, and will be fitted up with every convenience and improvement necessary for acquiring a complete commercial education.
The branches taught are limited to those which are specially requisite for business purposes. A fair knowledge of the common English branches is all that is necessary to be qualified to enter the College. The Course of Instruction includes—
BOOK-KEEPING,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
BUSINESS FORMS,
COMMERCIAL LAW,
TELEGRAPHING,
MATHEMATICS,
PHONOGRAPHY, ETC.
Each student is taught separately, and can pursue any or all of the above studies as he may desire. Applicants are received at any time, and can attend at such hours as may be most convenient.
Those who enter during August are allowed a discount of twenty per cent. off regular terms.
Catalogues containing full particulars may be obtained at the College. [9 15 wms1m
S. H. CRITTENDEN & Co.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—
ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.
There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.
For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

HAMILTON INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
PHILIP A. CREGAR.
Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,
WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
AT
No. 3810 CHESNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.
This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.
CIRCULARS
Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at
No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MUSIC.
A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE
As Teacher, is desirous to obtain a few additional PUPILS FOR THE PIANO FORTE.
Address "Music," Post Office, Box 2572. [9 15 3t

THE WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES
No. 5 S. MERRICK STREET,
will open October 1 In addition to the regular course, classes will be formed for pupils who wish to pursue only the higher branches. For terms etc., application may be made to either of the Principals, after 2 o'clock.
MARY E. HOUPT,
No 2029 GREEN Street.
MARY E. TAZEWELL,
8 18s6trp* No 239 W. LOGAN Square.

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S
CLASSES FOR PIANO AND SINGING,
By his entirely new simplified system, are now open.
Those wishing to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented manner, accompany any song or piece by a new march of harmony, sing or perform in concerts, choir, or private, can call at
No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.
Children admitted.
Ladies' Seminaries attended to. 8 24 2mrp

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH.
Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.
MADAME D'HERVILLY,
8 22 fmw4m Principal

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 3. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.
8 13 mwl1st Head Master.

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
OF
H. D. GREGORY, A. M.,
No. 1108 MARKET Street,
WILL REOPEN [8 27 1mrp
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

DELAWARE LAWN ACADEMY.—ENGLISH Classical, Mathematical Boarding School for Boys Delanco, N. J., twelve miles above city—hourly accessible. Circulars obtained at No. 21 South SEVENTH Street, No. 1334 CHESNUT Street, or of
9 8 1m* Rev. JOHN McKELWAY, A. M., Principal

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
A term will commence on MONDAY, October 1. The introductory lecture will be delivered on the evening of that day, at 8 o'clock, at the NORTH COLLEGE, NINTH St., near Market, by Prof. MORRIS. [9 11 tust

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 10. Entrance on EIGHTEENTH Street. [8 22 1m] L. BARROWS, Principal.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY Nos. 1109 and 1111 CHESNUT Street will reopen MONDAY, September 10. L. B. LANGTON and O SEIDENSTICKER, Principals. 8 25 1m

MR. JAMES PEARCE, MUS. BAC. OXON, Organist at St. Mark's Church, will be in Philadelphia about the 20th instant. Address—La Pierre House. 9 12 6t*

MISS ANNIE E. LANGTON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 142 North TENTH Street, will reopen on
MONDAY, September 10. 8 25 1m

MR. PERELLI HAVING RETURNED FROM Europe, has resumed his lessons.
9 17mws1m No. 1228 CHESNUT Street.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
Importers and Dealers in Fine Groceries,
No. 1204 CHESNUT STREET,
Would respectfully state that no further interruption to their business will occur in consequence of the fire in the upper part of their establishment on the morning of the 6th inst., and are now ready to fill orders for their friends and the public, and will be thankful for their patronage 9 14 6t

THE CHEAPEST
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
IN PHILADELPHIA,
HADDOCK & SON'S,
No. 618 MARKET Street,
9 14 3mrp Entrance on Decatur street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIREMEN'S RIOT—ONE MAN KILLED AND FOUR WOUNDED.—A firemen's riot of a serious character took place between one and two o'clock Sunday morning, on Moyamensing avenue, from Greenwich to Dickerson streets. An unoccupied house in Greenwich street, below Moyamensing avenue, forming part of the Pierson estate, which was devised to the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, was set on fire, and an alarm being created, members of the Shiffler Hose and Steam Engine Company, the location of which is only a few squares off, dragged some sections of hose to the scene of the burning, and went into service. In a little while the hose carriage of the Weccacoe Fire Company arrived on the ground, and the members were preparing to go into service, when a quarrel took place between them and the Shiffler members, which resulted in the free use of pistols on both sides, and of stones and brickbats, which are plenty in the neighborhood. At least from twenty to twenty-five pistol-shots were fired in rapid succession, the rioting continuing from Greenwich street, where it commenced, to Dickerson street, and the marks upon the brick walls, and the bullet-holes in fences along the street, besides the spots of blood on the footway, show how desperate the encounter was. An attempt was made to take the carriage from the members of the Weccacoe, as was done to the Franklin Engine Company a few weeks ago, but it was not successful. While the riot was at its height at Greenwich street, a member of the Shiffler was shot in the breast and fell to the footway. He was carried into the tavern of the widow Bouvier, and died in a few minutes, the ball evidently passing either through the heart or some one of the main bloodvessels connected with it. His name was Henry Walters, a young married man, who resided at No. 120 Prime street. The body was subsequently carried to his late residence, and a post-mortem examination made by Dr. Shapleigh, preparatory to the holding of an inquest upon it, which will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at Coroner Taylor's office. Two members of the Weccacoe were shot. A ball from a pistol entered the mouth of Arthur Smith, cut the lips, and passed into the fleshy part of the jaw, from which it was extracted by Dr. Reid. A young man named Davis was shot in the fleshy part of the leg, Daniel Blyler was shot in the foot, and Peter Ehrenberg was reported shot in the leg. None of these persons are seriously injured.

James Edmonson, driver of the Weccacoe Steam Engine, was arrested at the house of the Company, on the charge of shooting Walters, and was held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. Ehrenberg is reported to be a member of the Franklin Engine Company, and the allegation is that, fearing to take their apparatus to the fire, a number of the members of that Company ran with the carriage of the Weccacoe.

The destruction of the Franklin Engine Company's carriage, already referred to, was preceded by a fight, in which two men were shot, and that riot was within two squares of the scene of the shooting on Sunday morning. The general feeling among the residents of the First Ward is that prompt measures should be taken by the authorities not only to bring to punishment the parties in the recent riot and murder, but to prevent similar violations of law in the future.

A MYSTERIOUS FIRE—HEAVY LOSS BY WATER.—There was a fire near three o'clock yesterday afternoon in the second story of the four-story premises No. 62 North Front street. The property is leased by C. W. Meyer, dealer in leaf and other tobacco, by whom the second story is sublet to Charles Dotts, who deals in leaf tobacco and cigars. The building is a large one, and contained, so far as Mr. Meyer's property is concerned, a large stock of tobacco, disposed in the various floors and in the cellar.

The flames were first visible in the front part of the second story. There was an immediate rush to the place, and but for the police, it looks as though there would have been a wholesale larceny, as there was at the fire of Messrs. Backnor, on a Sunday afternoon some considerable time ago. The police formed a cordon around the building, and the result was that the firemen, with half a dozen "four-barrel" streams, squelched out the flames. The second story was pretty well destroyed. What the fire spared appeared to be ruined by water. The stock of Mr. Meyer is damaged in a melancholy manner by the water percolating from above. It was impossible to tell what loss had been sustained; but rough estimates place it at at least $20,000.

The Fire Marshal spent the afternoon upon the ground, but cannot make out any theory as to the cause of the occurrence. He may succeed in doing so to-day. People in the vicinity look upon the case as a very singular one, none knowing of any fire being about the premises, or any manner in which it could have occurred. The *dernier ressort* was, "caused by spontaneous combustion."

"A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES."—We received the following last Saturday evening. It explains itself:—

WEST PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1866.

Messrs. Editors:—In your issue of yesterday the following notice appeared in your paper:—

> AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Barney Gallagher was arrested, in the neighborhood of Thirty-ninth and Walnut streets, on the charge of committing an outrageous assault on a young woman. Gallagher is an old offender, and has frequently come under the notice of the police. Some time ago he was arrested while lying in wait for a man in a lonely place with the intention of robbing him. This morning Gallagher was committed by Alderman Allen, after a hearing, to answer the charge of assault and battery.

You will please contradict the statement, as it is wholly false. I never was arrested in my life on a charge of robbery, or for lying in wait to rob or molest anybody. The article in question has caused me much uneasiness, and probably may be injurious to me, as I have to support a widowed mother, and have been for the last ten or twelve years.

Respectfully yours,
BARNARD GALLAGHER.

In order to satisfy ourselves of the truth of the above communication, we sent a special reporter out to West Philadelphia to make further inquiries in regard to the above case. The result was about as follows:—

Alderman Allen's record of the hearing is, that "on the night of the 12th of September, as Anne White was passing along, on her way home, she was accosted by the defendant, who wished to go home with her. She refused, and he struck her, and then caught hold of her and attempted to throw her down, when she struggled violently and got clear from him. The next morning Officer Ford, of the Sixteenth District Police, arrested him, and he was held in $800, by Alderman Allen, to appear at the ensuing term of the Court of Quarter Sessions."

In regard to the statement about his lying in wait to rob a man, Sergeant Saunders, of the Sixteenth District police, gives the following facts:—

Some time since he was on his beat in the neighborhood of the Market Street bridge, when he observed this man Gallagher standing in the shadow of the arch at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot. He saw Gallagher take a large paving-stone in his hand and watch for the coming of a man, a captain of a canal boat then lying in the Schuylkill river.

As the man came near the bridge Gallagher raised his hand with the cobble-stone in it high over his head, ready to strike, but instead of going through the archway, the captain of the canal boat went up the steps on to the bridge, and as he turned Sergeant Saunders seized the hand of Gallagher that held the stone, and asked him what he was doing. Gallagher replied in a confused manner, "he is coming," evidently thinking the Sergeant was some one else. Immediately afterwards two other men attempted to interfere with the Sergeant, but he had two other officers with him, and the whole three of the rowdies were arrested. There are other interesting facts concerning this man, which it will not do to publish just now.

A DANGEROUS CUSTOMER.—Samuel Unruh made an aggravated assault on a man out at the Mermaid Hotel, Mount Airy, yesterday. He is alleged to have struck him with some sharp instrument, and injured him severely. Unruh was arrested and held to appear at court in the sum of $100 by Alderman Rex, on the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, and also for carrying concealed deadly weapons.

ANOTHER DISGRACEFUL RIOT.—Any one would naturally suppose that in a city like ours one riot in one day would be enough, more especially on a Sabbath. But our city was disgraced by two riots yesterday. Yesterday afternoon, while the Mantua Hook and Ladder, the West Philadelphia Engine, the West Philadelphia Hose, and the Union Hose were returning from a fire in the city, a free fight ensued between the adherents of the two former companies against those of the two latter, at Broad and Market streets. The fight was a running fight until they reached Twenty-first and Market streets, brickbats, horns, and spanners being freely used, and broken heads being plenty.

At the latter corner they all stopped, and for a few minutes the fighting was hot and heavy; bricks, stones, and every missile that came to hand being freely used, and many persons severely injured. They then continued until across the Market street bridge, when another fight ensued, and a man named Coombs was stabbed in the groin, inflicting a dangerous wound. Sergeant Phy, regardless of danger, rushed into the midst of the combatants to quell the disturbance, when one of the men struck him a severe blow on the leg with a brick. The Sergeant fired his revolver at him without effect, and he escaped in the melee. Owing to there not being a sufficient number of officers on the spot, there were but few arrests made.

HEARING OF "SHOEY" MILLER.—Leonard Duford, alias Shoey Miller, had a hearing this morning before Alderman Jones, on the charge of burglarious entrance into the houses of W. D. Frishmuth and Thomas P. Clyde, and the stealing therefrom of clothing and silver to the amount of nearly eight hundred dollars. The following evidence was elicited:—Officers Selkirk and Davison both identified the prisoner as one of the three who were carrying the bundles; that they were informed by two boys who saw them emerging from the premises with the stolen property, and on pursuing the car which they entered, the three dropped their bundles and ran. Two of them escaped. The one captured was the prisoner. The boys, Wenard and Duffee, identified the prisoner as one of the three who had stolen the goods. They came out of the side door of Mr. Clyde's house and walked up Cuthbert street, one of them saying that they would go on the six o'clock train. The boys then informed a policeman, which led to the arrest of Miller. Most if not all the property was recovered. Miller is an old offender. He has not been released from jail more than two weeks, where he had been sent for five years, and from whence he was pardoned after the expiration of ten months of his term by Governor Curtin. Alderman Jones held him in $5000 bail to appear before the court.

DISTURBANCE IN A RURAL DISTRICT.—Last evening a party of colored men went out on a bender to Frankford. About eight or ten went into Sackett's hotel about 7 o'clock last evening, and made some remarks about some white men who were there, in answer to some observations made about themselves. Nothing was done until they had left the hotel and gone down the road a square or two, the white men following, when one of the negroes made a very insulting remark concerning one of the white men. One of the latter immediately struck the negro, and was himself immediately thereafter floored, or rather grounded.

A free fight then occurred, and heads were hit wherever they were seen, and somebody would have been hurt if the police had not appeared on the scene and arrested six of the ringleaders and routed the rest. The names of the parties arrested are Thomas Davis, Alexander Bedford, and Andrew Trusty (colored), and Charles C. Dryden, Percival S. More, and S. N. More (white). The affair occurred on the main street in Frankford, and annoyed the citizens in the vicinity very much. The culprits were all held in $400 bail each by Alderman Holme.

IMPROVEMENT ON CHESNUT STREET.—Among the numerous improvements that are being made in the appearance of our city in the erection of new buildings, is that of the new liquor store of H. & A. C. Van Beil, on Chesnut street, below Thirteenth, which, although it has been observed during its progress by our citizens, it would not be inappropriate to mention particularly. The front has been entirely renewed, and the interior fitted up with a splendor unparalleled by any establishment of the sort on the continent. The barrels and shelves are of the finest oak, beautifully stained. The shelves are sustained by figured iron brackets, handsomely gilt. Their stock of liquors and wines is very extensive, and is mainly composed of imported goods. They have but recently opened, and their salesrooms are the subject of praise with every person who has beheld them. They have also the agency of all the best brands of Havana cigars. The building is a very large one, and was erected under the supervision of Mr. E. K. Lower; it is four stories high and 112 feet deep, and the ceiling is 18½ feet in height. They have had an experience in the business of twelve years' duration in the metropolis, and their success is indubitable.

BASE BALL.—The return game between the Haddon, of Haddonfield, N. J., and the Deptford Club, of Woodbury, was played at the former place last Saturday, and the Woodbury boys were again defeated. Only eight innings were played. We append the score:—

Haddon.	O.	R.	*Deptford.*	O.	R.
Ellis, 1 b.	2	6	Pratt, l. f.	4	4
Shinn, 2 b.	3	5	Starr, c.	2	4
Johnson, p.	2	6	Maloney, 2 b.	3	3
Graff, l. f.	2	5	Cloud, 3 b.	2	3
Rudderow, c.	2	6	Stokes, s. s.	2	4
J. Wood, s. s.	2	5	F. Burkett, c. f.	1	6
S. Wood, c. f.	4	4	Sturgis, 1 b.	2	4
Reynolds, 3 b.	4	4	J. Burkett, r. f.	5	2
Browning, r. f.	3	4	Tatum, c.	3	4
	24	45		24	34

Umpire, A. J. Lambertson, Camden B. B. C. Scorers—Deptford, H. C. Terry; Haddon, M. Roberts.

A DISAPPEARANCE.—A gentleman residing a few miles out of town, came to the city on Monday, the 10th of September, on business. He had about $2000 with him at the time. When last seen he was at the corner of Third and Chesnut streets, about six o'clock the same evening. He is subject to severe attacks of asthma, and frequently delirious from the effects of it. He is about 35 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, weighs about 130 or 135 pounds, light complexion, light hair, full whiskers and moustache, leans forward when walking, and is near-sighted. He had on a dark frock coat, light pants, and straw hat. He had a black travelling bag, and linen duster. Any information leading to his recovery will be liberally paid for by Chief Detective B. Franklin or by Mr. Lamon.

A MERITED PROMOTION.—Among the late appointments in the Regular army to a field position, we notice that of Colonel Charles C. Cresson, among the youngest and bravest of his rank in the service. This officer served most gallantly through the war, receiving several wounds, and on account of his great worth and ability was most highly recommended by all his superior officers for the promotion to the Regular service, and it is a just appreciation of services rendered by a gallant soldier. The Colonel's services have also been appreciated by his many friends in this city, as but a short time ago he received a fine position in mercantile life, which he resigns to accept his commission in the army.

LARCENY OF "MATERIEL."—A man by the name of Joseph Walton was arrested while in the act of attempting to remove a quantity of dry goods from the front of McElroy's dry goods store in Ninth street, above Chesnut, without going through the formality of paying for them, last Saturday afternoon. John was interrupted while building up hopes of a new pair of breeches free gratis, by a policemen, and politely escorted to the Station House, after he had delivered up his plunder. This morning he had a very interesting interview with Alderman Beitler, who required him to give bail in the sum of $1500, but, not having any one to do him that favor, he was committed to answer.

BOAT STOLEN.—A yawl boat, about twenty-four feet long, painted black outside and lead colored inside, evidently of Government build, was found at Smith's Island yesterday, stowed away under the pier. There were five men in her at the time, and as they could not give a satisfactory account of themselves or the boat, they were arrested, and the boat taken in charge by the Harbor Police, who now hold it at their Station to await the owner.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.—A mass meeting of the citizens favoring the President's policy will be held this evening at Penn Square, corner of Broad and Market streets.

A meeting of the Myers Campaign Club will be held this evening at the club-room.

Minute Men of '56 meet and parade this evening.

Journeymen House Painters meet this evening at the corner of Eighth and Walnut streets.

Journeymen Morocco Finishers meet this evening, at the corner of Mintzer and Coates streets.

Journeymen Tailors' Protective Union meet this evening at the corner of Fifth and Spruce streets.

A meeting of the United States Association this evening.

THE CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE.—This bridge, the foundations of which were laid within the memory of some of our oldest citizens, is now open to the public. It has been used by the Passenger Railway cars of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Company since the morning of Fourth of July last. Last Saturday evening the board announcing that the bridge was "not open to the public use" was formally taken down, and this morning it was open to the public. Workmen are busily putting the last finishing strokes on the iron spandrels and balustrading. The foot-walks over the bridge are not, however, yet ready for foot passengers, although it is hoped they will be in the course of a few days.

A SNEAK THIEF "SOLD."—Rather a ludicrous incident happened in one of our Eighth street saloons. A flashy-looking chap called in and ordered a lunch of coffee and doughnuts. After he had finished what he had ordered, and paid for them, he took advantage of the attendant's back being turned, and helped himself to several more of the doughnuts. He then put a liberal quantity of what he supposed was sugar on his stolen goods. It proved to be salt, and the fellow's face twisted as the first salty morsel went down. He threw the rest away, and put off, no doubt feeling badly sold.

STEALING RAILROAD IRON.—Two fellows, named Charles Stratton and William O'Brien, were arrested at Point Airy last Friday afternoon, on the charge of stealing a quantity of railroad iron, amounting to over two tons. They were both committed by Alderman Toland, in default of $800, to answer. The iron is now in the possession of Lieutenant Edgar, of the Harbor Police, at the Station, and awaits an owner.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the third-story back room of house No. 1923 Ann street, between Spruce and Locust, and before it was extinguished six adjoining houses were rendered untenantable, all having the roofs burned off, and some of them with the two upper stories destroyed.

ACCIDENT.—George Rothermel, an employe of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, residing in Woodbine street, between Sixth and Seventh, met with a severe accident on Saturday evening. He was on his grape-arbor, when he was seized with a sudden dizziness, and fell heavily to the ground, striking on his head and shoulders, and injuring himself seriously.

ACCIDENT.—Last Friday afternoon Elizabeth Craig, aged sixty-six years, was run over on the passenger railroad just below Manayunk. The wheels of the car passed over her left foot, crushing it in a terrible manner. She was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

POLITICAL PERTURBATIONS—

Our nation, lately freed from broils,
Still like a seething kettle boils
With conflicts of opinion;
Though daily many ways are planned,
All warranted to make this land
Tranquility's dominion.
What a delightful thing 'twould be,
If men on *all* points could agree
As well as in their admiration
Of goods at Bennett's famous station!

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.—The bright September days we are now enjoying seem to have given the retail drygoods trade a fresh impetus, judging from the throngs of ladies we see upon the streets in quest of new goods for the coming season. Being on a tour of observation Saturday, we were attracted by the beautiful display of Fancy Dress Goods at the Emporium of McCurdy & Dunkle, No. 140 North Eighth street, above Cherry. These gentlemen have a truly magnificent assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, which has been selected with great care and discrimination expressly for the retail trade, and embraces a full line of French Empress Cloths, French Reps, Silk and Woollen Poplins, French Merinoes, English Merinoes, Plain and Fancy Silks, French Plaid Poplins, Colored Alpacas, Black Silks, plain and figured, a great variety at all prices; Black Alpacas, handsome Scotch Plaids, together with a full assortment of Staple Goods, such as Flannels, Muslins, Linens, Sheetings, Table-cloths, Napkins, Doylies, etc., of various grades and of the most approved manufactures. These goods having been recently purchased for cash, at the auction sales in New York and Philadelphia, will be sold at lower prices than they have been for years; hence, ladies who are about to make their purchases for the season, should not omit calling and examining for themselves. There are several styles of Dress Goods which this firm have the control of, and which are consequently not to be had elsewhere in Philadelphia. Ladies make a note of this fact.

YE PIMPLED, BLOTCHED, AND ULCERATED VICTIMS of scrofulous diseases, who drag your unclean persons into the company of better men, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and purge out the foul corruption from your blood. Restore your health, and you will not only enjoy life better, but make your company more tolerable to those who must keep it.

DR. HUMPHREYS, of No. 562 Broadway, New York, well known to the Homœopathic medical practice, has transferred his interest to a company of which he is a member, and is now ready to furnish all the varieties of specifics the profession and people may need. No house in this department of medicine has larger facilities, or a better reputation, than that of which Dr. H. is now at the head.—*Newark Advertiser*. March 29, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE of 1865 has been long enough *covered* in the Atlantic, we should think, to satisfy Mr. Field, or anybody else, without them spending so much effort to *recover* it, as the papers inform us they have been doing. The best way to recover bad men, or good ones either, and the cheapest way, is to clothe them in some of those splendid Fall Suits from Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price, under the Continental.

August Seven-Thirties
Converted into
Five-Twenties.
Apply to
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

MAY'S GALLERY, S. E. corner Sixth and Callowhill streets, is the place to get perfect likenesses. Give him a call.

PRICES REDUCED.—Large photographs, $1; six card photographs for $1, at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street.

FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED, mended, and varnished, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.

SHUTTLE, OR LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BEST.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

FRESH PAPER SHELL ALMONDS, Filberts, English Walnuts, Raisins, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

MARRIED.

LEINTON—GETZ.—On the 3d of July, 1866, by Rev. Christian S. Hamen, Mr. ROBERT M. LEINTON, of Philadelphia, to Miss AMELIA K. GETZ, of Reading.

MERRILL—MARTIN.—In Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Professor O. D. Barrett, by the Rev. Dr. John Chester, Mr. HARRY A. MERRILL, of Standish, Maine, to Miss MOLLIE E. MARTIN, of Philadelphia, Pa.

DIED.

CONROY.—On the 15th instant, Miss MARY CONROY, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also St. John's Sodality are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law M. W. Prendergrast, N. E. corner of Thirteenth and Filbert streets, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

GREY.—On the 14th instant, Mrs. HANNAH, relict of the late Charles Grey, aged 67 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, George Grey, Jr., Belgrade place (Hanover street above Wildey, Eighteenth Ward), on Tuesday at 9 o'clock.

WILSON.—On the 15th instant, STEWART SELLERS, son of Samuel and Sallie K. Wilson, aged 5 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 819 N. Fifth street, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock.

PATENT SOLDERING IRONS.—HOUSEkeepers will find them useful for closing or opening canned fruits, etc., or repairing of leaks. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BREAD SLICERS.—BY USING THESE YOUR Bread may be cut as thin as pasteboard, or as thick as almshouse slices, to suit yourself. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PATENT KNIFE AND SCISSORS SHARPeners combined—a new article. Dealers supplied at low prices.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut. 9 4 1m

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT street,
9 15§ Next door to Post Office.

NONE BUT THE BEST
SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL,
CAREFULLY PREPARED,
AND AT LOWEST RATES.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
9 6 1m J. EVANS, BROAD and FILBERT

MEDICAL.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREY'S
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success: Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable.

No.		Cents
1,	Cures FEVERS, Congestions and Inflammations	25
2,	" WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc.	25
3,	" CRYING COLIC, or Teething of infants	25
4,	" DIARRHŒA of children or adults	25
5,	" DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6,	" CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea, or Vomiting	25
7,	" COUGHS, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8,	" NEURALGIA, Toothache, Nervous Pains	25
9,	" HEADACHES, Sick Headache, or Vertigo	25
10,	" DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach, Costiveness	25
11,	" SUPPRESSED, scanty, or painful Periods	25
12,	" FEMALE Difficulties	25
13,	" CROUP, Hoarse Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14,	" SALT Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	" RHEUMATISM, and all Rheumatic Pains	25
16,	" FEVER and Ague, Chill Fever, old Agues	50
17,	" PILES, internal or external, blind or bleeding	50
18,	" OPHTHALMY, sore, inflamed Eyes or Eyelids	50
19,	" CATARRH, acute or chronic, or Influenza	50
20,	" WHOOPING-COUGH, or Spasmodic Coughs	50
21,	" ASTHMA, oppressed difficult Breathing	50
22,	" EAR Discharges, and impaired Hearing	50
23,	" SCROFULA, enlarged Glands and Swellings	50
24,	" GENERAL Debility, or Physical Weakness	50
25,	" DROPSY and scanty Secretions	50
26,	" SEA-Sickness or sickness from riding	50
27,	" KIDNEY Disease, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28,	" NERVOUS Debility, Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges	100
29,	" SORE Mouth, or Canker	50
30,	" URINARY Incontinence or wetting the bed	50
31,	" PAINFUL Periods even with Spasms	50
32,	" SUFFERINGS at change of life	100
33,	" EPILEPSY, Spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance	100
34,	" DIPHTHERIA and ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.—Case of Thirty-five Vials, morocco case and book complete, $10. Case of Twenty large vials in morocco, and book, $6. Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—Mahogany cases, 10 vials, $10. Single vials, with directions, $1.

These Remedies by the case or single box, sent free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

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DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

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OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
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DYOTT & CO.,
4 10 thstu6mrp No. 232 N. SECOND St.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, No. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

Sale on Tuesday Morning,
Commencing at 9½ o'clock
BASKETS, CEDAR WARE, ETC.
Market and Clothes-Baskets, Cedar Tubs, Butter Tubs, Piggins, Painted Keelers, Bowls, Cradles, etc.
OVAL TEA TRAYS AND WAITERS.
Also, an invoice of freshly imported Oval Tea Trays and Waiters of various sizes.
TUMBLERS, BEER MUGS, ALE GLASSES, ETC.
Also, in lots to suit retailers, about 500 dozen Table and Bar Tumblers, Goblets, Beer Mugs, Ale Glasses, Molasses Jugs, Bowls, etc.
LAMP BURNERS.
60 dozen Patent IXL Burners, for use without chimneys. 9 15 2t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
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Sale No. 303 Chesnut street.
PERRY & CO.'S
IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FASHIONABLY MADE CLOTHING,
On Friday morning.
21st inst., at 10 o'clock precisely, on the premises, No. 303 Chesnut street, the entire stock of seasonable ready-made Clothing, manufactured of best fabrics, expressly for city trade, by
PERRY & CO.,
comprising in part black doeskin cassimere, and French, Scotch, and English cassimere coats, pants, and vests.
Each garment to be sold singly, and the sale to be continued until the whole stock is disposed of.
Sale positive, without reserve. 9 17 5t

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FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
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BELOW ARCH.
Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.
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A. S. ROBINSON
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.
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I have a large stock of every variety of
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Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows.
Best Quality of Spring Mattresses.
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs, etc.
Pew Cushions, Feathers and Down.
Comfortables and Blankets. 5 wam2m

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles
On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at
L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
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FURNITURE REDUCED
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT
During the Summer Season, we will sell from our immense Stock of
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THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY now offer their celebrated Family and Manufacturing Sewing Machines at their new Office, No. 922 CHESNUT Street. The Howe Sewing Machines have now been before the public for more than twelve years, and their sale and popularity have been constantly on the increase. They are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machines; and by the introduction of the most approved machinery we have so increased the production of our machines and perfected the parts, that we are now able to meet all demands and supply the very best machines in the market. These machines are made under the the immediate supervision of the President of the Company, Elias Howe, Jr., the original inventor of sewing machines. Observe the medallion head of Elias Howe, Jr., imbedded in each machine, without which none are genuine.
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Sole Agents for the Eastern part of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and State of Delaware, to whom all applications for agencies must be addressed. 9 14 6trp

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Also, Improved Patent Scales for Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Steam Forges, Foundries, and all the various descriptions of Dormant and Portable Platform Scales and Patent Beams.
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PROCLAMATION.—

Notice is hereby given to the freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia, that on TUESDAY, October 9, 1866, being the second Tuesday of the month and day of the General and Municipal Election, there are to be elected, viz:—

By the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, one person to serve as Governor of said Commonwealth for three years.

By the freemen residing in the First Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, comprising the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 11th wards of the said city, one person to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

By the freemen residing in the Second Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, comprising the 1st (now the 1st and 26th) 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th wards of the said city, one person to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

By the freemen residing in the Third Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, comprising the 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th wards of the said city, one person to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

By the freemen residing in the Fourth Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, comprising the 14th, 15th, 20th, 21st, and the 24th (now the 24th and 27th) wards of the said city, one person to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

By the freemen residing in the Fifth Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, comprising the 22d, 23d, 25th wards of the said city, and the county of Bucks, one person to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

By the freemen residing in the First Senatorial District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 7th, 8th and 26th wards of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the First Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 1st ward and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 9th election divisions of the 26th ward, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Second Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, now the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th and 13th election divisions of 2d ward, and the 1st, 2d and 3d election divisions of 3d ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Third Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 4th ward, the 10th and 11th election divisions of the 2d ward, the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th election divisions of the 3d ward, and the 1st and 3d election divisions of the 5th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Fourth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 6th ward, and the 7th and 8th election divisions of the 26th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Fifth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 8th ward, and the 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th election divisions of 5th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Sixth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th election divisions of 6th ward, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th election divisions of 9th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Seventh Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the Thirteenth ward, and the 3d, 5th, and 6th election divisions of Fourteenth ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Eighth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the Tenth ward, the 8th election division of the Ninth ward, and the 1st, 2d and 4th election divisions of Fourteenth ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Ninth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the Eleventh ward, the 2d and 3d election divisions of the Sixth ward, and the 1st, 2d, 5th and 6th election divisions of the Twelfth ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Tenth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the Fifteenth ward of said city (except the 8th election division), one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Eleventh Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 3d, 4th and 7th election divisions of 12th ward, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th election divisions of 16th ward, and the 1st and 2d divisions of 20th ward of said city, one person to serve as a representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Twelfth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 18th ward and the 1st election division of 17th ward, the 3d election division of 19th ward, and the 4th election division of 25th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Thirteenth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 17th ward of said city (except the 1st election division), the 7th election division of the 16th ward and the 2d and 7th election divisions of 19th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Fourteenth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 7th and 8th election divisions of 14th ward, the 8th election division of 15th ward, and the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th election divisions of 20th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Fifteenth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 1st, 4th, 5th, 9th, and 10th (now the 1st, 4th, 5th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th) election divisions of 19th ward; the 3d, and 11th (now the 3rd, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th) election divisions of 20th ward; (the 1st election division) now the 1st and 9th election divisions of 21st ward, and the 5th and 6th election divisions of 25th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Sixteenth Representative District in the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 22d ward, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th election divisions of 21st ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Seventeenth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 23d ward, the 1st, 2d and 3d election divisions of 25th ward and the 8th (now the 8th and 13th) election divisions of 19th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Eighteenth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 24th ward, now the 24th and 27th wards, and the 2d and 8th election divisions, now the 2d, 8th and 10th election divisions of the 21st ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, one person to serve as President Judge and two persons to serve as Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, etc., in and for the said city and county, for ten years; one person to serve as Recorder of Deeds, for said city and county for three years; one person to serve as Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, etc., for said city and county, for three years; and one person to serve as Coroner, for said city and county, for three years.

By the freemen residing in the city of Philadelphia, one person to serve as Receiver of Taxes, for said city, for two years, and one person to serve as City Commissioner for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 26th ward, and that part of the 2d, 3d and 4th wards of said city lying west of Passyunk road, one person to serve as Surveyor and Regulator of the 1st district for five years.

By the freemen residing in the 1st ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, and five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of William Eakins, deceased.

By the freemen residing in the 2d ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, three persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as Assessor for the unexpired term of James T. Harmer, deceased, eight persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of John Gray, deceased, one for the unexpired term of Samuel Moore, deceased, one for the unexpired term of James Evans, resigned, and one caused by a failure to elect at the last election.

By the freemen residing in the 3d ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, six persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of James W. Fletcher, deceased, and one for the unexpired term of H. F. Schellinger, removed from the Ward.

By the freemen residing in the 4th ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, two persons to serve as members of the Common Council for two years, and five persons to serve as Directors of the Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of B. Haney, resigned.

By the freemen residing in the 5th ward, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, and five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of B. [illegible]man.

By the freemen residing in the 6th ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, one person to serve as a member of the Common Council for two years, five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of George [illegible], resigned.

By the freemen residing in the 7th ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of George W. Lott, deceased.

By the freemen residing in the 8th ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, two persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 9th ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, two persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 10th ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, two persons to serve as Aldermen for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 11th ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, one person to serve as Constable for five years, six persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of Alexander L. Crawford, resigned, and one for the unexpired term of Theodore Theiss, removed from the ward.

By the freemen residing in the 12th ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, one person to serve as an Assessor for the unexpired term of George W. Clark, deceased, seven persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of A. Heckman, resigned, one for the unexpired term of Aaron Waters, deceased, and one for the unexpired term of Macpherson Saunders, deceased.

By the freemen residing in the 13th ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, two persons to serve as Alderman for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 14th ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, six persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of T. P. Stotesbury, and one for the unexpired of F. McCormick.

By the freemen residing in the 15th ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, three persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 16th ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, six persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of James W. Mills, deceased, and one for the unexpired term of John M. James, resigned.

By the freemen residing in the 17th ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 18th ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, one person to serve as a Constable for five years, and five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of John W. Bain, Sr., deceased.

By the freemen residing in the 19th ward, two persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, three persons to serve as Aldermen for five years, five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of Albert E. Eldredge.

By the freemen residing in the 20th ward, two persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, two persons to serve as Aldermen for five years, five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of Charles C. Burns, resigned.

By the freemen residing in the 21st ward, two persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, seven persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, six of them for three years, and one of them for the unexpired term of Charles Whitaker, resigned. And by the freemen of 5th and 6th election divisions (late Upper Ward, Manayunk), one person to serve as an Alderman for five years.

By the freemen residing in the 22d ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 23d ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years; by the freemen residing in 1st election division, one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools for three years; by the freemen residing in the 2d election division, one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools for three years; by the freemen residing in that part of the 3d election division lately the township of Byberry, one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools for three years; by the freemen residing in that part of the 3d election division lately the township of Moreland, one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools for three years; by the freemen residing in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th election divisions three persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years; and by the freemen residing in the 5th election division, three persons to serve as directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 24th ward, seven persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, six of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of William C. Smith, resigned.

By the freemen residing in the 25th ward, one person to serve as a member of the Select Council for three years, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for the unexpired term of Patrick O'Rourke, deceased, and one person to serve as an Alderman for five years. By the freemen residing in the 1st election division, three persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, one of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of C. M. Griffiths, and one for the unexpired term of William B. Bover. By the freemen residing in the 5th election division, two persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, one of them for three years, one of them for the unexpired term of F. W. Getz, removed from the Ward. And by the freemen residing in each of the remaining election divisions of said ward, one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 26th ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 27th ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for two years; one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years; one person to serve as an Alderman for five years; eight persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, five of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of John Kester, resigned, one for the unexpired term of Samuel Gibson, resigned, and one for the unexpired term of William Dorman, resigned.

And by the freemen residing in each of the election divisions of each of the several wards of the said city, one person to serve as Judge, two persons to serve as Inspectors, and two persons to serve as Return Inspectors of Elections for each of said divisions respectively.

The freemen residing in the several elections divisions of the 1st ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of Joseph Rivel, League Island road.

2d division, at the house of Peter Bovier, northeast corner of Moyamensing avenue and Greenwich street.

3d division, at the house of Samuel Gilbert, southeast corner of Moyamensing avenue and Reed street.

4th division, at the house of Mrs. Dubois, Second street, below Wharton.

5th division, at the house of Henry Sauer, northwest corner Fourth and Reed streets.

6th division, at the house of Samuel Peak, southwest corner Sixth and Dickerson streets.

7th division, at the house of Thomas Kane, northeast corner of Passyunk road and Cross street.

8th division, at the house of Charles Spring, southwest corner of Eighth and Wharton streets.

9th division, at the house of Joseph Schofield, southwest corner of Sixth and Tasker streets.

10th division, at the house of Mr. Wolt, northwest corner of Front and Moore streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 2d ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of William Butler, northeast corner of Moyamensing avenue and Federal street.

2d division, at the house of Edward Watcher, northeast corner of Second and Carpenter streets.

3d division, at the house of Lewis Thornton, northwest corner of Moyamensing avenue and Washington avenue.

4th division, at the house of William Maurman, southwest corner of Third and Christian streets.

5th division, at the house of George Gardiner, No. 1121 South Eighth street.

6th division, at the house of Francis King, southeast corner of Fifth and Carpenter streets.

7th division, at the house of Jacob Lentz, southeast corner of Passyunk road and Christian streets.

8th division, at the house of —— Fuchs, northwest corner of Fifth and Redwood streets.

9th division, at the house of Timothy Mealey, southwest corner of Tenth and Carpenter streets.

10th division, at the house of Hugh Finley, southeast corner of Twelfth and Carpenter streets.

11th division, at the house of William Halfpenny, southwest corner of Ninth and Manilla streets.

12th division, at the house of Charles Peak, southeast corner of Moyamensing avenue and Federal street.

13th division, at the house of E. Patton, southeast corner of Passyunk road and Federal street.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 3d ward will vote as follows to wit:—

1st division, at the house of William E. Stancliffe, Second street, below Queen.

2d division, at the house of John Graham, southwest corner of Front and Catharine streets.

3d division, at the house of James Baird, southwest corner of Second and German streets.

4th division, at the house of J. Babington, southeast corner of Fifth and Queen streets.

5th division, at the house of G. F. Seeler, southeast corner of Fifth and German streets.

6th division, at the house of Patrick McCrystle, southwest corner of Catharine and Sixth streets.

7th division, at the house of John Slavin, northwest corner of Eighth and Catharine streets.

8th division, at the house of Thomas White, southeast corner of Shippen lane and Fitzwater street.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 4th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of Jacob Ferber, northeast corner of Front and Almond streets.

2d division, at the house of William Murphy, No. 752 South Front street.

3d division, at the house of Charles Bray, northwest corner of Second and Monroe streets.

4th division, at the house of William Byerly, southeast corner of Fourth and Stanley streets.

5th division, at the house of Owen Lamb, southeast corner of Charles and South streets.

6th division, at the house of James McDonough, Sixth street, below Shippen.

7th division, at the house of Patrick Reagen, No. 617 South Seventh street.

8th division, at the house of James A. Matthieu (Dallas House), Eighth street, below Shippen.

9th division, at the house of John Thompson, northwest corner of Twelfth and Brinton streets.

10th division, at the house of Robert Morrow, northeast corner of Broad and Shippen streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 5th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of Charles Medara, corner of Second and Relief streets.

2d division, at the house of Charles McGrath, Lombard street above Second.

3d division, at the house of John Wood, southwest corner of Fifth and Lombard streets.

4th division, at the house of ———, northwest corner of Front and Pine streets.

5th division at the house of Lewis Fischer, No. 216 Dock street.

6th division, at the house of James Burns, No. 438 Spruce street.

7th division, at the house of Patrick McCrossin, northeast corner of Fifth and Prune streets.

8th division, at the house of Thomas Whitmore, southwest corner of Exchange place and Carter's alley.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 6th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of Thomas Carroll, Letitia court, Market, below Second street.

2d division, at the house of Richard Wellington, southwest corner of Second and Quarry streets.

3d division, at the house of William A. Thorp, Race street, above Second.

4th division, at the house, Third street, below Arch, west side.

5th division, at the house northwest corner of Sixth and Jayne streets.

6th division, at the Golden Fleece Hotel, in Cherry street between Third and Fourth.

7th division, at the White Bear Hotel, southwest corner of Fifth and Race streets.

8th division, at the house of James Buck, southwest corner of Vine and Crown streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 7th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of D. M. Mathieu, No. 808 Lombard street.

2d division, at the house of James Lobley, northeast corner of Twelfth and Lombard streets.

3d division, at the house of Andrew Morrow, southwest corner of Thirteenth and Lombard streets.

4th division, at the house of Lawrence McCabe, southwest corner of Sixteenth and Lombard streets.

5th division, at the house of P. Monaghan, Eighteenth and McDuffie streets.

6th division, at the house of Addis & Engle, southwest corner of Twentieth and Pine streets.

7th division at the house of George Conners, northwest corner of Twenty-second and Lombard streets.

8th division, at the house of James McKinley, northeast corner of Twenty-third and Naudain streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 8th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of William Grear, Sansom street, below Ninth.

2d division, at the house of John Bumm, Twelfth street, below Locust.

3d division, at the house of William Lange, No. 241 S. Broad street.

4th division, at the house of Reuben Delany, southwest corner of Thirteenth and Sansom streets.

5th division, at the house of John Brown, northeast corner of Twenty-first and Locust streets.

6th division, at the office of Samuel Bye, No. 120 S. Twentieth street.

7th division, at the house of James Sayles, No. 248 S. Seventeenth street.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 9th ward will vote as follows to wit:—

1st division at the house of Amos Hollahan, southeast corner of Eighth and Filbert streets.

2d division, at the house of Robert Sherrard, No. 827 Filbert street.

3d division, at the house of Mrs. Lobley, southwest corner of Eleventh and Filbert streets.

4th division, at the house of C. Zimmerman, No. 1323 Market street.

5th division, at the house of William Shinn, No. 16 South Broad street.

6th division, at the house of Daniel B. Beitler, No. 1619 Market street.

7th division, at the house of Thomas Blair, No. 1911 Market street.

8th division, at the house of R. K. Minnich, No. 2129 Market street.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 10th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the Columbia House, No. 728 Race street, below Eighth.

2d division, at the house of Thomas P. Mooney, northwest corner of Ninth and Cherry streets.

3d division, at the house of Charles C. Overbeck, southwest corner of Eleventh and Vine streets.

4th division, at the house of Patrick McManus, southwest corner of Eleventh and Race streets.

5th division, at the house of Patrick McLaughlin, northwest corner of Broad and Race streets.

6th division, at the house of Madame Minna, No. 1413 Arch street.

7th division, at the ice house, northwest corner of Sixteenth and Race streets.

8th division, at the house of Thomas Stewart, southwest corner of Twenty-first and Cherry streets.

9th division, at the house of John Moulon, southeast corner of Twenty-second and Summer streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 11th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of Jacob Fleck, Callowhill street below Second.

2d division, at the house of C. J. Valett, northwest corner of New Market and Callowhill streets.

3d division, at the house of A. Campbell, southwest corner of Front and Pegg streets.

4th division, at the house of Andrew F. Haas, No. 453 St. John street.

5th division, at the house of A. Gilbert, Third street, above Buttonwood.

6th division, at the house of Mrs. P. Bleease, northwest corner of St. John and Green streets.

7th division, at the house of M. Roysten, southeast corner of New Market and Brown streets.

8th division, at the house of James Smith, No. 812 Second street, above Brown.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 12th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of Lewis Gebhard, northeast corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

2d division, at the house of Lewis Snell, northwest corner of Crown and Callowhill streets.

3d division, at the house of H. L. Rose, No. 309 Buttonwood street, above Third.

4th division, at the house occupied by John Metz, northwest corner of Noble street and York avenue.

5th division, at the house of C. Blaese, northeast corner of Fourth and Coates streets.

6th division, at the house of John Schmitt, No. 820 N. Third street.

7th division at Wright's Hotel, southwest corner of Fifth and Poplar streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 13th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of J. K. Turner, southwest corner of Franklin and Callowhill streets.

2d division, at the house of John Welbank, northwest corner of Rugan and Callowhill streets.

3d division, at the house of A. Ruhl, No. 741 Spring Garden street, corner of Lorain.

4th division, at the house of David S. Drum, southwest corner of Eighth and Buttonwood streets.

5th division, at the house of Amelia Davis, southwest corner of Seventh and Coates streets.

6th division, at the house of Henry Maeger, northwest corner of Ninth and Green streets.

7th division at the house of Mr. Bleyler, northwest corner of Sixth and Brown streets.

8th division, at the northwest corner of Ninth and Brown streets, kept by Henry Welsh.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 14th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of Christian Theurer, No. 1030 Ridge avenue.

2d division, at the house of John Warwick, northeast corner of Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

3d division, at the house of Coulter Russell, Ridge avenue below Spring Garden street.

4th division, at the house of ——, Ridge avenue, above Mount Vernon street.

5th division, at the house of —— Simpson, southwest corner of Eleventh and Coates streets.

6th division, at the house of —— Miller, northwest corner of Broad and Coates streets.

7th division, at the house of Frank Ritter, northwest corner of Eleventh and Myrtle streets.

8th division, at the house of —— Hershoff, southwest corner of Thirteenth and Ogden streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 15th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division at the house of Henry Young, southeast corner of Fifteenth and Callowhill streets.

2d division, at the house of Charles Rittmyer, Buttonwood, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.

3d division, at the house of Mrs. Mary Herman, southeast corner of Fifteenth and Coates streets.

4th division, at the Mechanic Engine House, Brown street, below Fifteenth.

5th division, from Nineteenth to Twenty-first street, from Vine to Hamilton street. Vote at the house of James Fitzwater, No 1918 Callowhill street.

6th division, at the house of Joseph McClay, southwest corner of Callowhill and Twenty-second streets.

7th division, at the house of Thomas Carroll, northeast corner of Spring Garden and Twenty fourth streets.

8th division, at the house of Michael Lewis, northeast corner of Twenty-fourth and Coates streets.

9th division, at the house of James Nugent, corner of North and Florence streets.

10th division, commencing at the southwest corner of Nineteenth and Poplar streets, along Nineteenth to Mt. Vernon, along Mt. Vernon to Twenty first street, along Twenty first to Green, along Green to Twenty second, along Twenty-second to Poplar, and along Poplar to the place of beginning. Vote at the house of Christian Gerne, No. 2106 Coates street.

11th division, at the house of Benjamin E. Hooven, at the southeast corner of Perkiomen and Wylie streets.

12th division, from Nineteenth to Twenty first streets, from Hamilton to Mount Vernon streets. Vote at the house of George Uber, No. 1919 Brandywine street.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of 16th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the Bull's Head Hotel, Front street, above Poplar.

2d division, at the house of Joseph Morris, northeast corner of Front and Otter streets.

3d division, at the house of Thomas Murphy, corner of New Market and Laurel streets.

4th division at the house of John Lipps, Germantown road and Second street.

5th division, at the house of Robert Sherrard, Germantown road, above Second street.

6th division, at the house of Mrs. Siner, southwest corner Fourth and George streets.

7th division, at the house southwest corner of Third and George streets.

8th division, at the house of Christian Schnitzell, No 943 N. Fifth street, above Poplar.

The freemen in the several election divisions of the 17th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of John R. Schuyler, southeast corner of Front and Master streets.

2d division, at the house of John Holmes, southwest corner of Front and Thompson streets.

3d division, at the house of Mr. Chambers, corner of Howard and Master streets.

4th division, at the house of James Creighton, northeast corner of Second and Thompson streets.

5th division, at the house of Philip Marx, No. 1329 Germantown road.

6th division, at the house of James Donnelly, northwest corner of Master and Cadwalader streets.

7th division, at the house of Michael Burns, northwest corner of Jefferson and Cadwalader streets.

8th division, at the house of William Congdon, southeast corner of Sixth and Master streets.

9th division, at the house of James O'Neill, southeast corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets.

10th division, at the house of John McCartney, southeast corner of Thompson and Cadwalader streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 18th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house corner of Frankford road and Manderson street.

2d division, at the house of James Holdcraft, Beach street, above Shackamaxon.

2d division, at the house of C. V. Nauman, corner of Girard avenue and Marlborough street.

4th division at the house of John Brewer, No. 1243 Marlborough street.

5th division, at the house of John Spear, Beach, above Hanover.

6th division, at the house of William Flake, corner of Vienna and Richmond streets.

7th division, at the house of John Pote, corner of Richmond and Otis streets.

8th division, at the house of Peter Klein, corner of Hanover and Moyer streets.

9th division, at the house of Andrew Weber, corner of Belgrade and Palmer streets.

10th division, at the house of Frederick Muesse, corner of Vienna and Belgrade streets.

11th division, at the house of Margaret McClure, corner of Richmond and Norris streets.

12th division, at the house of David Gaskill, corner of Richmond and Huntingdon streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 19th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of George Boyer, Germantown road, below Norris street.

2d division, at the house of Henry Helser, Frankford road, opposite Columbia avenue.

3d division, at the house of Mr. Lentz, corner of Norris street and Frankford road.

4th division, at the house of John Heenne, at the corner of Front and Amber streets.

5th division, at the house of A. Peters, Frankford road, north of Norris street.

6th division, at the house of A. W. Streeter, corner of Frankford road and Adams street.

7th division, at the house of John M. Kerchman, Germantown road, above Columbia avenue.

8th division, at the house of Thomas Cope, corner of Coral and Letterly streets.

9th division at the house of William Katz, corner of Fourth and Diamond streets.

10th division, at the house of John Deerr, corner of Ella and Amber streets.

11th division, at the house of P. B. Knechel, corner of Sixth and York streets.

12th division, at the house of Francis Schmidt, corner of Fifth and Norris streets.

13th division, at the house of W. F. Willard, corner of Second and York streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 20th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the southeast corner of Girard avenue and Tenth street.

2d division, at the house occupied by Christian Rentschler, northeast corner of Franklin street and Girard avenue.

3d division, at the house of James M. Ramsey, northeast corner of Seventh and Oxford streets.

4th division, at the house of George Metzger, southeast corner of Eleventh street and Girard avenue.

5th division, at the northwest corner of Poplar and Kurtz streets, house of George W. Kohl.

6th division, at the house of Joseph Thompson, northeast corner of Girard avenue and Deacon street.

7th division, at the house of Charles H. Eckstein, northwest corner of Eleventh and Master streets.

8th division, at the southwest corner of Thompson and Fifteenth streets.

9th division, at the southwest corner of Ridge avenue and Girard avenue.

10th division, at the corner of Thirty-second and Thompson streets.

11th division, beginning at the northwest corner of Tenth and Jefferson streets, thence along Jefferson to Eleventh street, along Eleventh street to Susquehanna avenue, along Susquehanna avenue to Tenth street, along Tenth street to place of beginning. Vote at the house of James Rigley, southeast corner of Eleventh and Oxford streets.

12th division, at the house of William Cobb, northeast corner of Franklin and Oxford streets.

13th division, from Eleventh to Camac street, and from Jefferson street to Montgomery street. Vote at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Jefferson streets.

14th division from Camac street to Broad street, and from Jefferson street to Montgomery street. Vote at the southwest corner of Thirteenth and Oxford streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 21st ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of James Scott, corner of Germantown road and Broad street.

2d division at the house of Lewis Nehr, No. 3272 Ridge avenue.

3d division, at the Station House, Manayunk.

4th division, at the house of —— Snyder, corner of Main and Cotton streets.

5th division, at the house of James Bramble.

6th division, at the house of Samuel Metzler.

7th division, at the house of Alfred Dull.

8th division, at the Leverington Hotel.

9th division, at the house of H. Grim, Broad street, near Turner's lane.

10th division, at the Washington tavern, Ridge road and Washington lane.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 22d ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of John Felton, corner of Fisher's Lane and Second street turnpike road.

2d division, at the Branchtown hotel, corner of York road and Mill street.

3d division, at William Stallman's General Wayne, corner of Main and Manheim streets.

4th division, at the School-House, School-House lane.

5th division, at the house of William Hughes, Main street, opposite the Town Hall.

6th division, at the public house of E. North, corner of Germantown avenue and Harvey street.

7th division, at the house of Francis Einker, known as the White Swan Hotel.

8th division, at the house of John Bush, known as the Eagle Hotel.

9th division, at the house of Barbara Roop.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 23d ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the American Star Hotel, kept by Charles Harrison, Holmesburg.

2d division, at the house of Robert N. Murray, in the village of Bustleton.

3d division, at the house of the late Elijah Hoffman, in the village of Smithfield.

4th division, at the house of Charles Johnson.

5th division, at the house of Joseph H. Comly.

6th division, at the house of Daniel Faunce.

7th division, at the house of Robert Thornton, on Frankford street.

8th division, at the house of George Ertel, corner of Bridge street and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.

9th division, at the house of Albert S. Walton, corner of Frankford (or Main) street and Oxford road.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 24th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, beginning at Market street and the river Schuylkill; thence along Market street to Lancaster avenue; thence along Lancaster avenue to Thirty-seventh street; thence along Thirty-seventh street to Bridge street; thence along Bridge street to the river Schuylkill; thence along the said river to the place of beginning. Vote at Milner's Hotel, northeast corner of Thirty-fifth street and Lancaster avenue.

2d division beginning at the junction of Market street and Lancaster avenue; thence along Market street to Thirty-seventh street; thence along Thirty-seventh street to Lancaster avenue; thence along Lancaster avenue to place of beginning. Vote at the Pennsylvania Hotel, southeast corner of Thirty fourth and Lancaster avenue.

3d division, beginning at the junction of Thirty-seventh and Market streets; thence along Market street to Thirty-ninth street; thence along Thirty-ninth street to Bridge street; thence along Bridge street to Thirty-seventh street; thence along Thirty-seventh street to place of beginning. Vote at the William Penn Hotel, Market street, west of Thirty-eighth street.

4th division, beginning at the junction of Thirty-ninth and Market streets; thence along Market street to Forty-first street; thence along Forty-first street to Bridge street; thence along Bridge street to Lancaster avenue; thence along Lancaster avenue to Thirty-ninth street; thence along Thirty-ninth street to the place of beginning. Vote at the Washington House, northwest corner Thirty-ninth and Market streets.

5th division beginning at the junction of Forty-first and Market streets; thence along Market street to Forty ninth street; thence along Forty-ninth street to Haverford avenue; thence along Haverford avenue to Forty sixth street; thence along Forty-sixth street to Lancaster avenue; thence along Lancaster avenue to Bridge street; thence along Bridge street to Forty first street; thence along Forty-first to the place of beginning. Vote at the Union Hotel, southeast corner of Forty-first and Haverford streets.

6th division, beginning at the junction of Market street and Forty-ninth street; thence along Market street to Fifty-third street; thence along Fifty-third street to Meeting House lane; thence along Meeting House lane to Torr avenue; thence along Torr avenue to Lancaster avenue; thence along Lancaster avenue to Forty sixth street; thence along Forty-sixth street to Haverford avenue; thence along Haverford avenue to Forty-ninth street; thence along Forty ninth street to the place of beginning. Vote at Vanleer's Hotel, northeast corner of Fifty-third street and Haverford avenue.

7th division beginning at the junction of Fifty-third and Market; thence along Market street to Cobb's creek; thence along Cobb's creek to City avenue; thence along City avenue to Fifty-seventh street; thence along Fifty seventh street to Westminster avenue; thence along Westminster avenue to Fifty-third street; thence along Fifty-third street to the place of beginning. Vote at Major Whiteside's, Haddington.

8th division, beginning at the junction of Fifty-seventh street and Westminster avenue; thence along Fifty-seventh street to City avenue; thence along City avenue to Belmont avenue; thence along Belmont avenue to Westminster avenue; thence along Westminster avenue to Lancaster avenue; thence along Lancaster avenue to Torr avenue; thence along Torr avenue to Meeting-house lane; thence along Meeting-house lane to Westminster avenue; thence along Westminster avenue to the place of beginning. Vote at the Park Hotel, Hestonville.

9th division, beginning at the junction of Belmont avenue and Westminster avenue; thence along Belmont avenue to City avenue; thence along City avenue to the river Schuylkill; thence along the said river to Westminster avenue; thence along Westminster avenue to the place of beginning. Vote at the Summit House, Monument road, above Belmont avenue.

10th division, beginning at the junction of Lancaster and Westminster avenue; thence along Westminster avenue to Thirty-sixth street to Elm street; thence along Elm street to Lancaster avenue; thence along Lancaster avenue to the place of beginning. Vote at Vodges' office, Fortieth street, near Sycamore street.

11th division, beginning at the junction of Lancaster avenue and Elm street; thence along Elm street to Thirty sixth street; thence along Thirty-sixth street to Westminster avenue; thence along Westminster avenue to the river Schuylkill; thence along said river to Bridge street; thence along Bridge street to Lancaster avenue; thence along Lancaster avenue to the place of beginning. Vote at the Mantua Public School House, Haverford street, above Thirty-fifth street.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 25th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of Jacob Markley, Rising Sun Village.

2d division, at the house now or late of Charles Wiles, Harrowgate.

3d division, at the house of Conrad Lutz, Cedar Grove Hotel.

4th division, at the house of John Dougherty, Richmond street, above Somerset.

5th division, at the house of A. P. Stackhouse, northeast corner of Frankford road and Clearfield street.

6th division, at the house of William B. Tustin, northeast corner of Richmond and Ann streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 26th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the Girard School House.

2d division, at the house of F. Eve, corner of Wharton street and Passyunk road.

3d division, at the house of Samuel Beasley southwest corner of Thirteenth and Wharton streets.

4th division, at the house of Hugh Walker, northwest corner of Federal and Clarion streets.

5th division, at the house of Thomas Wylie, southwest corner of Eighteenth and Carpenter streets.

6th division at the house of F. Saxton, southwest corner of Broad and South streets.

7th division, at the house of James Boyd, southeast corner of Eighteenth and South streets.

8th division, at the house of Hugh Scott, northwest corner of Twentieth and Catharine streets.

9th division at the house of Andrew McIntire, corner of Twenty eighth and Federal streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 27th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division beginning at Market street and the river Schuylkill; thence along Market street to Thirty-fourth street; thence along Thirty-fourth street to Walnut street, Woodland street and the north line of Almshouse property; thence along said property line to the river Schuylkill; and thence up the river Schuylkill to Market street, the place of beginning. Vote at Harrington's Hotel, Market street, east of Lancaster street.

2d division, beginning at the river Schuylkill at the north line of the Almshouse property; thence along said line to Woodland street, Thirty fourth street and Walnut street; thence along Walnut street to Thirty ninth street, to Woodland street and the east line of Woodland cemetery; thence along said line to the river Schuylkill to the place of beginning. Vote at the southeast corner of Thirty-seventh and Locust streets.

3d division, beginning at Thirty-fourth and Market streets; thence along Market street to Thirty-seventh street; thence along Thirty-seventh street to Walnut street; thence along Walnut street to Thirty-fourth street; and thence along Thirty fourth to Market street, the place of beginning. Vote at Commissioners' Hall, Thirty-seventh and Market streets.

4th division, beginning at Thirty-seventh and Market streets; thence along Market street to Forty-first street; thence along Forty-first street to Baltimore avenue; thence along Baltimore avenue to Thirty-ninth street; thence along Thirty ninth street to Walnut street; thence along Walnut to Thirty-seventh street; and thence along Thirty seventh street to Market street, the place of beginning. Vote at Alderman Allen's, Chesnut street, east of Fortieth.

5th division beginning at the river Schuylkill at the east line of the Woodland Cemetery; thence along said line to Woodland street and Baltimore avenue; thence along said Baltimore avenue to Forty-first street; thence along Forty-first street to Spruce street; thence along Spruce street to Forty-third street; thence along Forty-third street to Baltimore avenue; thence along Baltimore avenue to Forty-seventh street; thence along Forty-seventh street to Darby road; thence along Darby road to Gray's Ferry road; thence along said road to the river Schuylkill; and thence up the river Schuylkill to the place of beginning. Vote at Enoch Gray's office, Wood and and Forty-second street.

6th division beginning at Forty-first and Market streets; thence along Market street to Cobb's creek; thence down Cobb's creek to Baltimore avenue; thence along Baltimore avenue to Forty-third street; thence along Forty-third street to Spruce street; thence along Spruce street to Forty-first street; and thence along Forty-first street to Market street, the place of beginning. Vote at Benjamin Sharp's hotel, Forty-third and Market streets.

7th division, beginning at Forty-seventh street and Baltimore avenue; thence along Baltimore avenue to Cobb's creek; thence down Cobb's creek to the intersection with Darby creek; thence down Darby creek to Bow creek; thence to the line of Fort Mifflin property; thence along said line to the river Delaware; thence up the river Delaware to the river Schuylkill; thence up the Schuylkill to the Gray's Ferry road; thence along said road to Darby road; thence along said Darby road to Forty-seventh street; and thence along said Forty-seventh street to Baltimore avenue, the place of beginning. Vote at the Blue Bell tavern, Darby road, Paschalville.

The Judges and Inspectors are particularly requested to notice the following extract of an act of the General Assembly:—

In accordance with the provisions of the 8th section of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "A further Supplement to the Election Laws of this Commonwealth," approved the fourth day of June, A. D. 1866, the following preamble and first four sections of said act are published, to wit:—

Whereas, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1865, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizen thereof.

And whereas, Persons not citizens of the United States, are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865 and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

Section 2. That if any such Judge and Inspectors of Election, or any one of them shall receive, or consent to receive, any such unlawful ballot or ballots, from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall, for each offense, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

Section 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offense be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Section 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship or disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officer to receive any ballot or ballots from any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, passed the 30th day of March, A. D. 1866, notice is hereby given that the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough, and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, [authorized and required to vote] by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows:—One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act Relating to Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, notice is hereby given, that every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, Military Officers, and Borough Officers, who shall hold any office or appointments of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any City or Incorporated District, whether a Commissioned Officer or otherwise, a subordinate Officer or Agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary Department of this State or of the United States, or of any City or Incorporated District, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Councils of any city, or Commissioners of any Incorporated District, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office except the office of Judge and Inspector, to be then voted for.

The polls in the respective election divisions of the wards of the said city shall be open at or before 7 o'clock in the morning, and shall be closed at 6 o'clock in the evening.

The Return Judges are to make their returns for said city and county for General and Municipal Officers, at the State House in Chesnut street, of said city on FRIDAY, the 12th day of October, 1866, A. D., at 10 o'clock A. M. The Return Judges of the Fifth Congressional District are to make their returns at the Court House in the Borough of Doylestown, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of October, A. D., 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Sept. 16, 1866. 9 17 m3t

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.

"CITY OF MANCHESTER".....Wednesday, September 19
"EDINBURGH"........Saturday, September 22
"CITY OF LIMERICK".....Wednesday, September 26
"CITY OF LONDON"..........Saturday, September 29
"CITY OF DUBLIN"..........Wednesday, October 3

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

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By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold..........$90 Steerage, Currency.....$35
To London.............95 To London..................40
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Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

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Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

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FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
WM. E. SINN & CO.........................Lessees.
Doors open at 7.15. Curtain rises at 8.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, September 17,
LAST SIX NIGHTS
of the Distinguished Lyric Tragedienne,
VESTVALI,
who will appear in her great impersonation of
GAMEA,
in which character she will sing
FOUR SONGS.
GAMEA;
OR, THE HEBREW MOTHER.

Gamea..............................VESTVALI
Sylvia...........................Miss Josie Orton
Rutchiom.........................Mr. G. H. Clarke
Octavio..............................Mr. F. Foster
Fritzoline.....................Mr. J. W. Jennings
Bianca...........................Mrs. H. A. Perry
Martha............................Mrs. S. A. Baker

and the strength of the Company.
To conclude with the laughable afterpiece, entitled
BROTHER BILL AND ME,
in which Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. F. F. Mackay, Mr. F. Foster, Miss C. Jefferson, and others will appear.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 22,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
MONDAY, September 24, first appearance of
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
SIX LAUGHING NIGHTS.
Mr. J. S. CLARKE
will have the honor of giving
SIX PERFORMANCES,
prior to his departure from Philadelphia on his professional tour.
THIS EVENING,
the dashing Comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
Major Wellington De Boots (only time).
Mr. J. S. CLARKE.
The uproariously funny Farce of
LOVE IN LIVERY.
PAUL PATENT, LORD SPARKLE } Mr. J. S. CLARKE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
CONTINUED SUCCESS—FULL HOUSES.
Second week of the People's Favorites,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
the great sensational Drama of
INSHAVOGUE;
OR, THE WEARING OF THE GREEN.
BRIAN MAGUIRE, the Outlaw of '98,
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
To conclude with the Protean Piece
THRICE MARRIED,
MR AND MRS. FLORENCE
in five characters, songs, and dances

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF
THE WORRELL SISTERS.
FAIRY BURLESQUE OF CINDERELLA.
MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK. 9 17 3t

ROBERT HELLER'S
"SALLE DIABOLIQUE,"
LARGE HALL ASSEMBLY BUILDING.
THIRD WEEK—FULL NIGHTLY.
Last week in this city of Heller's New Sensation,
"PLAYING WITH GHOSTS."
Every act new this week—Magic and Music.
MATINEE—SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.
Evening—Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.
Admission 50 cents; secured seats, 75 cents. 9 10 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT."
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

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FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 3 months.......................$8 00
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For particulars send for a circular or give us a call.
8 20 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS

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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
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OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. 9 12 2m

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SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
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FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

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SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
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WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH STREET,
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Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

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To Sojourners in our City.
We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE
ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of
SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
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G. RUSSELL & CO,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Having increased their facilities for
FINE WATCH REPAIRING,
Invite the attention of the public.
All work warranted for one year. [5 26

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

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A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
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HENRY HARPER,
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Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
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MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

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AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE
A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.
This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,
No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,
No. 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
9 7 t10 10 Manufacturers.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
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Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
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LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND, 23 S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT streets.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT

LECTURE OF REV. JOHN CHAMBERS.

"How Blasphemy and Ribaldry are Popularized."

The Railings of a Corrupt Public Press.

Criticism on Mr. Beecher's Course.

A Pandemonium in Plymouth Church.

Mr. Chambers Endorses "My Policy."

How the Newspapers Make Bad Men of Good Boys.

The "Ledger" Complimented.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The subject which I propose to discuss this afternoon is:—"Blasphemy and ribaldry are being popularized in this country."

The first clause of the ninth verse of the fourteenth chapter of Proverbs declares that *"Fools make a mock at sin."* Let the student of history sit down with his maps before him, and with the ancient records that he can select from the most distinguished and well-furnished libraries of the world, and ask himself where is Thebes, Babylon, and Athens? where are those magnificent cities of antiquity? He looks upon his map in vain. He comes on down in the history of life; he prides to see the lengths and the breadths and the heights and the depths of the mighty Roman Empire. The utmost that he can do in regard to any and all of these *is*, the discovery of a broken shaft or the remnants of a magnificent temple.

The cities of Thebes, and of Athens, and of Babylon, and of Ninevah seem to have been blotted out of existence; and the men of those days, and the vast nations that struggled and contended the one with the other, have perished. And if this curiosity should lead him to investigate a little more closely, and he should desire to go back to Jerusalem and take a look at her, and to watch the progress of the Pilgrim from Heaven as he made his way from town to town and from village to village; as he met the blind man, or the leprous man, or the dumb man; and now he stops to ask where are those traces. Man answereth, that magnificent home of God, with its Shekinah and its Holy of Holies, and all that belonged to it, have passed away. He beholds the man who went about preaching and warning the people.

There he is in every home, in every birth-place of the Christian; there he is within the geographical boundaries of the birth-place of the Son of the eternal God; he has gone to the remnants of the place of his birth. There he is with the Apostles, and what does he see? What meets his eye?—just one sweeping waste of desolation. They have followed in the wake of those great empires—they have gone down, and not a trace can scarcely be found. Why, my brethren? *Why* all this desolation? Why these ruins? Why scarcely a footprint to be seen upon God's footstool? There is but one single answer to it all. The people have become in the generations gone by blasphemous and ribald, and sin has brought calamity and ruin upon them. No other answer can be given.

There is no reason why the materials that built Babylon should not remain. There is no reason why the materials put into Thebes should not be there. There is no reason why those magnificent structures should not be there. Why is all this? and why are those nations blotted out; that you can scarcely find a remnant of one of them? They were men as we are, they were intelligent as we are; but they are gone. They have passed away, and everything that belonged to them is gone. They are buried beneath the rubbish of the earth, and there is not a tear drop that falls upon the grave of one of them. And now why all this? The people became fools, they mocked at sin. The people became blasphemous and ribald in their character, and ruin came upon them.

The history of one nation is the history pretty much of all nations: other than this, that to some there must have been a deeper condemnation than others, because the light which they enjoyed was greater than the others. Around the vast globe upon which God has placed the human race, the American people are known. Springing into being as by magic, and making such wonderful progress, we are the admiration of the world. What is sin? I can answer in the words of Paul, "Sin is the transgression of the law." Where there is no law there can be no transgression.

There is Divine law and there is human law. Sin is the violation of the Divine law, as it is the violation of human law. Blasphemy and ribaldry rise up, and the very first indication we meet with alarming in its character, is the disposition of many to make light of sin. You cannot at any moment take a knife out of your pocket and make a slight incision into your finger without pain. You violate law in doing that. It is against the law of nature; for nature has her laws, which must not be violated. It is therefore a violation of the law, and you are suffering the penalty of that violation. So when you come into social organization. In the first place, there is the family. There are family laws, the violation of which bring upon us trouble, vexations, and distress, and nothing but trouble and distress.

Then you go into the community, there are laws to govern it. We have laws—municipal laws—whether good or bad, they are the laws; and if men make laws they are bound to obey those laws as they made them. They must do so until they repeal them and put better ones in their place. We have general laws—national laws. It is the national laws which are binding upon every human being, from the Chief Magistrate of the nation to the most subordinate citizen—they are obligatory on them. And so we have moral laws that God has given us.

When, therefore, law in any of its forms, in any of its combinations, is mocked at, treated lightly, scoffed at, laughed at, that every time such things are introduced, unless it is quenched at once, it will ruin the people, and there is no escape. Reverence for Divine authority, for Divine law; reverence for human authority, for human law, is binding upon every human being; and, wherever, and wheresoever, and under whatever circumstances you can imagine that men become reckless of law, disregarding it, treating it with indifference, and looking upon sin as a very small matter, then you may look for the most disastrous consequences.

Now, what are we to understand by fools making a mock at sin: I give you Divine authority, which I have in the 20th verse of the 5th chapter of Isaiah? "Wo unto them that call evil good, and good evil," etc. Why say good unto them that call evil good and good evil? Is it good to run the cars on the Lord's day? Is it good to drink? is it good to drive out? is it good to do a thousand other things which are done in these degenerate days on the Sabbath? Why do they violate the law of God, and insult the authorities of the land, and trample upon the law of the Most High God? They put darkness for light and light for darkness; they put bitter for sweet and sweet for bitter. No man repenteth of his sin, saying, What have I done? Sin, then, is the violation of law; law is to govern and control.

Now what are we to understand by blasphemy? Blasphemy, strictly and morally speaking, is an indignity offered to God, by words, or writing, or speaking disrespectfully or lightly of his authority. All the great interests of religion, chastity, truth, mercy, kindness, long-suffering, it is blasphemy to speak disrespectfully or lightly of these things; and this blasphemy is constantly employed everywhere. The name of God is blasphemed by a vile and vulgar profanity. God, then, is blasphemed by the light and indifferent way in which His name is employed, and the light manner in which we speak of His authority and of His goodness. Ribaldry is mean, lewd, brutal, and vulgar language.

I ask you, then, whether this blasphemy and ribaldry are not, every day that you live in this land, popularized by reason of those that mock at sin? No wise man, no discreet man, no just, true, and noble man would do this. Human society, allow me to remark, can only live, flourish, and rise to great eminence as it is intelligent, refined, virtuous. This you may rely upon as a universal fact, that human society can never rise to any eminence,—to any degree of eminence, only as that society is chaste, elegant, refined. I ask you, then, whether, in your judgment in this respect, we are improving in this country? My brethren, my private opinion is that we are not; that we are every day becoming more blasphemous; that we are speaking lightly of God, lightly of His government, indifferent to the great principle which He has laid down to regulate and control us.

Why, the very youth of the land are becoming vile. This is as true as that we live to-day. For example, respect for age and station is declining rapidly, and has been for the last thirty years in the United States. I trace this condition of things as far back as 1829-30, and along there, when the public press of this country assailed the wife of one of the greatest men of our land in the most bitter language. Then a young man, I saw where these things would end, when the Chief Magistrate of the nation was reproached, rebuked, and vilified, and all that was sacred and holy was assailed in the vilest and the most cruel language—the man whose character should be chaste and sacred in the minds of men.

And oh, how cruel! how malignant! how devilish must that heart be that will speak ill of the character of a woman! The very children in the streets learn the lesson that they hear at their father's morning, noon and evening festive board. The boys could be heard and the girls too. It has been getting worse from that day to this. I say that the very children in the streets use the vilest vulgarity; and the lowest species of language is employed by mere children. This language is conveyed to them through the public press, which commenced this tirade of abuse many years ago, even before the period to which I have referred. They speak approvingly of the most vituperative and blasphemous language.

The object of the press is to keep alive party spirit. This, then, is its use. In this way you find that the very children in the land have not the slightest regard for God's authority. We are told in the 22d chapter and the 28th verse of Exodus that "thou shalt not revile thy gods (that is, the Judges), nor curse the ruler of thy people. Now have you heard this? Is there a man or woman in this house that has not heard the very Chief Magistrate of our own nation spoken of in the vilest, in the most vulgar terms, and in the most blasphemous manner.

Haven't you heard the very boys say, "You old doter, what do you know? and turn round and vilify the character of the rulers of the nation. And that is the very language that is employed. The Apostle Paul makes a statement in the 5th verse, 23d chapter of Acts. It was written after he had rebuked the high priest. "Then," said Paul, "I wish not, brethren, that he was the high priest, for it is written, Thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy people." Thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy people; do they regard this? These children about your streets and in your houses are doing it every day.

There are men who do the same thing, and some who profess to be ministers of the Gospel. What are we to think when the men calling themselves ministers of the Prince of Peace, ministers of purity, ministers of love, do this?—the very men who should be spreading the Gospel instead of defaming the character of the rulers of the nation. This is done in the presence of men who call themselves gentlemen. In the most elevated position of society it is countenanced. I took up a morning paper, not long ago, and read that a man said he would rather go to hell with one man than to Heaven with another.

In the name of God, what will be the result of all this? It is not the blasphemer and the vituperative man that uses the language that is so terrible, that is so horrible; but that such polluted lips, that such vile blasphemy against God should be countenanced and encouraged and lifted up by intelligent men.

I remember taking up the *Public Ledger*—a very truthful paper it is—and reading a report of a meeting that was held in this city. A number of the ministers of the Lord Jesus were there. It reported this—that one of the prominent speakers, speaking of certain beings—no matter who they were—said he would chase them to the gates of hell, and you and I will make faces at them as they go in. Now, in God's name, in the name of everything that is human, could such language be countenanced? It was, the paper said, applauded. Then do you wonder at the drunkards? Do you wonder at the blasphemy? Do you wonder at the lawlessness? Do you wonder that the little boys have become corrupt to the core? Do you not feel that everything is going to destruction? Do you wonder why fools mock at sin? Think of it, a fellow-creature standing at the very gates of hell, and mocking as he sees my poor soul going down to condemnation! My brethren, my American Christian brethren, is that a subject of laughter? I appeal to you in the name of God, is that a subject of laughter?

The Bible says that "fools mock at sin." The boys and girls, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen years of age, have an impertinence and assurance that are alarming. It is not their fault so much as it is ours. Is is not the children that are to blame so much as the people. Their parents take the papers, and the children read them. Why everything is turned upside down. According to a report in the New York *Herald*, a church in the city of Brooklyn was turned into a pandemonium.

You remember the recent tour of the Chief Magistrate of this nation. I do not say that I am in favor of this journey, or these speechmakings; but I have great respect for that office. I have always believed and maintained that it was the most dignified this side of heaven. I like that chair in the capital of this nation, first consecrated by the Father of his Country, whose memory I love; that and the purity of his character is like the jasper stone in the temple of God. If the Chief Magistrate of the country passes through the country, and the people, as he passes along, desire to see him, and desire to speak to him, and desire to hear him, let them do so. He is not the President of a section, nor the Chief Magistrate of a few States, *he is the President of this great country*, and any insult to him, any indignity, any outrage offered to the President of the United States is an insult and an indignity offered to you and me.

The children read the papers. They read something disrespectful, something calculated to excite indignation, and thus they contract that spirit of hatred, and then a spirit of wrath, that is kindling the fires, that when they burst, brethren, it will be such a bursting of the materials of this world as will put to shame volcanic eruptions or the overthrow of empires.

The safety and the security of the people is to become wise and good, according to the teachings of the Gospel. Notwithstanding all this, God has said reverence my sanctuary. God said ye shall keep my Sabbath and not profane it; but, alas! my brethren, it is of but very little importance to the great mass of the people. I fear; and still, many profess to revere what the Bible says. Now, when our Lord Jesus Christ was upon the earth, he was surrounded with as wicked people, perhaps, as live in Philadelphia. His omniscient eye rested upon the world and upon the priesthood.

The Lord Jesus Christ knew just as positively what they had determined to do with Him as you know this moment that I stand before you. He knew that they would put Him to death; that they would heap upon Him every indignity; that they would blaspheme Him (just as they have been blaspheming in our country for the last thirty years). Yet after all this, what did He do? Did his pity, or his supremely exalted character, or his attachment for the glory of his God and Maker and Father, did that make Him say that He would be willing to go and stand at the gates of hell and make faces at those poor Jews as they were going out from the presence of God and the glory of His power.

Did he say he would rather go to hell with this man than to heaven with the other? No, He said, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Will you and I act this way? Will we love like Jesus Christ? or will we rush on and blaspheme God? A fool will make a mock at sin, and bring destruction upon himself. This blasphemy and ribaldry are becoming popular and popularized. That the mighty press, that power which should be employed for the permanency and the perpetuity of this great nation, that very press should be holding out every principle of justice, virtue, and truth; that very press should be spreading God's gospel, and endeavoring to restore the breaches and build up the shattered places of the nation.

My brethren, do not suppose that I consider myself a prophet. I am an humble man among you, one of your number. I love this country still; I want its peace; I want its happiness; I desire to see the length and breadth of it, from the extreme north to the utmost south, and from the East that borders on the Atlantic to those golden regions in the West, united in peace and harmony. I want to see God glorified, and his Sabbath and institutions. We must learn to respect and honor law, and stand by and sustain law and order, and virtue and truth and piety. Then this republic shall remain until that time when God shall despatch Gabriel, who, with one foot upon the land and the other upon the water, will proclaim that time shall be no more. It will; I believe it well.

If not, perhaps in a quarter of a century, and it may be the half of that time, republicanism will have become a byword, and independence a reproach. In God's name, in the name of all the men and women in the land, in the name of the little children that are born just into life, let me beg you, brethren, not to make a mock at sin.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such commendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves it to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 119m

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Gardat & Co.'s
COGNAC.
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 933m

CHAMPAGNE.

Just received, in bond and store, a new Champagne, called

EUGENIA,

far superior to most of the Wines now in use in this country. Imported exclusively by the subscriber. Also on hand (and the only place where it can be procured in this city) the very celebrated South American

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

GEORGE M. LAUMAN,
8 30 1m No. 128 S. NINTH Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12mth No. 510 RACE Street.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES, and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions) to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street Philadelphia.
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 752 BROADWAY New York.
No. 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 8 27 mwf2m

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS
21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED confidentially on all recent, local, chronic, and constitutional diseases at his old establishment northwest corner of Third and Union streets. 8 14 6m

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000 which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to Public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 at 12 o'clock M. upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone station, as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways rails bridges, fences, privileges, rights and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and as "The Intersection," is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
6 11 w3m Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY September 6, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, TUESDAY, the second (2) day of October, 1866, at the office of the officer commanding the Naval Ordnance Depot at JEFFERSON BARRACKS RESERVE, near Saint Louis Missouri, about five thousand barrels of POWDER, composed of cannon, mortar, and musket Powders.

The Powders will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the Powders must be removed from the grounds, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the Powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE,
9 7 fmw11t Chief of Bureau.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
RETAIL HOUSE,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
WHOLESALE HOUSE,
No. 630 MARKET STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:
SADDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities.
HARNESS from $15 to $500 per set.

Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames, Wood Stirrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chamois Blacking, Boots, etc.

We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock.

3 9 6mrp LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

631 631
SADDLERY & HARNESS
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
631 MARKET St. PHILADELPHIA
KNEASS & CO.
Successors to M. MAGEE & Co
And late of 18 Decatur St.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 14 No. 114 MARKET Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATEN
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, E. FRANKLIN BALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $250,000 which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D., 1861 in mortgage book B, page 118 etc., and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February A. D., 1861, in mortgage book E, page 409, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request, to me directed, of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railway depots and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from said Tyrone Station, Blair county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23½ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase-money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

E. FRANKLIN BALEY, Trustee
No. 42 South Third street
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225,000 which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 563-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 176, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SUMMER RESORTS AND HOTELS

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.
W. T. CALEB.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 17

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866 Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
3 P. M., due at Cape Island at 7 P. M.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
8 A. M., due in Philadelphia at 11·37.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

8 28 J VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
wim§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·60, $1·75.
H. DIXON
1awim No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Stree
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup to coughs colds, consumption whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen *Inquirer* office
William F. Corbit, Associated Press
William H. Carpenter Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph Fifth and Chesnut streets.
[illegible] Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine No. 1129 Charles street.
[illegible] Davis No. 22 Gaskill street.
John Woodside No. 121 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson No. 1608 Walter street,
E. C. Marcu, No. 625 Franklin street.
J. Gebhoff No. 731 S. Second street
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street
S. [illegible] Bartlett No. 227 S. Second street.
L. Bates No. 666 Arch street
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell No. 1032 Sansom street
W. Thomas No. 29 N. Fourth street
T. M. [illegible]arthy No. 1?9 [illegible]reta's alley.
George Wilson No. 236 Race street
W. F. Brooks No. 63 North Second street
M. J. Bassett No. 119 Canal street.
Seymour Rose Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
E. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry street
I. F. Thomas No. 136 South Sixth street
William Burns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Magann's rear of No. 124 North Second street.
Mrs. S. E. Choate Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

Sir:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S.
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by letter will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system.

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system and, with the Pills, will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales, Boils, Etc.

For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price, 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW, and by Druggists.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors. No. 915 RACE Street, Philadelphia. 9 15

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
8 11 smw29t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
AUGUST 25, 1866

A Board of Naval Officers, of which Commodore S. P. Lee is President, will meet at Hartford, Connecticut, on the 5th of September next, for the examination of Volunteer Officers who have served not less than two years in the Navy for admission into the Regular Service, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of Officers in the Navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866.

All persons who are entitled to examination and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, will at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Conn., giving their own Post Office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forfeit all claim to precedence for examination.

GIDEON WELLES,
9 5 12t Secretary of the Navy.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co's Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents. 3 14

THE TEACHINGS OF THE PULPIT.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

The respect in which the Ministers of the Gospel are held is not a whit less than it ought to be. They hold high commissions, their calling is not only honorable, but is necessarily connected with the most important interests of their fellow-men.

The clergymen hold a position allowed to no other prominent leaders of public opinion. They address their hearers with no fear of answers being forced unexpectedly upon them; claiming high prerogatives of making *exclusive* addresses on the subject-matter before them, they make assertions, and lay down arguments without fear of contradiction at the time being. When a minister is preaching the *gospel*, when he is proclaiming the messages of peace and salvation from God to man, no one denies or would attempt to controvert the assertions made or the arguments adduced. It is peculiarly the province of God's chosen servants to instruct their fellow-men on these subjects, and no interference is to be expected from others.

When, however, a minister of the Gospel steps aside from the objects of his commission; when he uses the advantages of his position to argue other matters, and to make assertions on subjects foreign from his work, he is deserving of censure, and should be answered and rebuked in a manner as public as that in which his assertions have been made. On yesterday afternoon the Reverend John Chambers preached what he would call a Gospel sermon. He lays claim to superior excellence in the particular of not preaching politics, and yet an unbiassed person hearing him on yesterday would unhesitatingly admit that the claims of the Gospel held but little space in his remarks.

He claimed to take exception to the blasphemy of certain political addresses recently made. That he should do so is to be expected from his position; he would be recreant in his duty as a preacher of godliness if he rebuked not profanity. With his texts, and his *immediate* comments thereon, we find no fault, but as he progressed his spleen and anger waxed warm, and men were abused and vilified for not paying respect where no respect was due.

Mr. Chambers has claimed that he has a *right* to his opinion, and that he has a right to act in accordance thereto. No one denies his right, but why cannot he accord the same privilege to others? If men are of *opinion* that the President of the United States has thrown aside the dignity of his position, and condescended to make a mere partisan and political campaigning tour, and in consequence of their holding this opinion they refuse to extend to this personage honors due the office, but not the man who *degrades* it, what right has Mr. Chambers or any other preacher to take holy time and sacred place to abuse them for this opinion, and for this action?

His slur on the memory of the martyred Lincoln, when he proclaimed that Mr. Johnson was not a *sectional* President, but the President of the whole Union, was not in keeping with his demands that men should not speak evil of dignitaries. Abuse of a man who died doing his duty is ten times worse than not extending hospitalities to a man who lives but to degrade his office and neglect his duty. We hold that the Congress of the United States has a claim to be ranked as one of the "dignitaries of the land," but Mr. Chambers spoke only of the *dishonor* to the successor of Washington, he not choosing to refer to the abuse and evil speaking which this successor of Washington (?) has thrown at the co-ordinate and superior branch of the Government.

We appeal to Mr. Chambers to leave politics, and political harangues and preach the Gospel according to the terms of his commission, otherwise there is danger not only to the republic but to himself and to the Church of God.

A MEMBER OF REV. JOHN CHAMBERS' CHURCH.
PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1866.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

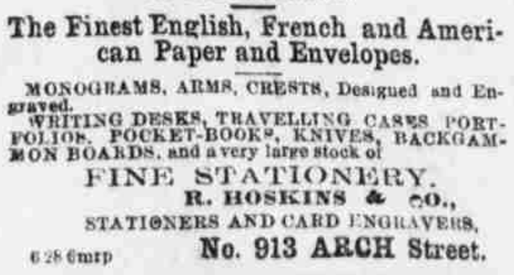
F. WARE, JR., & CO.'S GUM-SOLE BOOT and Shoe store. M FABIAN'S First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$2.—LADIES' GUM-SOLE BALMORALS, made of the best Leather in the Uppers, for only $2, at FABIAN'S First National Gum-Sole Store, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

GUM-SOLE BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR Men and Boys, will last longer than four pairs leather soles; do not need re soling. For foundrymen, blacksmiths, or all who wear out leather soon, they are invaluable. One trial will convince that they are all that they are represented to be. Sold at First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN street.

$2.—LADIES, COME AND SEE THE $2 Gum-Sole Shoes; easy to the feet and dry. Buy them for your children; save you the expense of buying two pairs of leather soles. First National Agency for Gum Sole Shoes, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street. 9 15 1m

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,
WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.
The Latest London and Paris Styles.
INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.
The Finest English, French and American Paper and Envelopes.
MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.
WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of
FINE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
6 28 6mrp **No. 913 ARCH Street.**



AGENT FOR
STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.
S. E. Cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.
9 7 mw lmrp

GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
BANKERS
9 6 t5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
6m8 No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

DRY GOODS.

DEPOT FOR
FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

A CARD.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,
Whose Establishment for the sale of
House-Furnishing Dry Goods
Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to Housekeepers renewing their supply, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their
FALL ASSORTMENT
OF
Fresh Linen, Cotton, and Woollen Goods for Household Use,
SUCH AS
Linen Sheetings, Cotton Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Pillow Muslins, Damask Table Cloths, Table Linens, Damask Napkins, Bordered Towels, Towellings, Quilts, Blankets, Table and Piano Covers,
And every other article suitable for a well ordered household. 9 14 6m

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

PLAID POPLINS.
JUST OPENED,
SEVERAL CASES
OF
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AND
FABRICS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
9 14 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

NOW OPENING DAILY,
FRENCH FALL
AND
WINTER DRESS GOODS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER.
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
9 14 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

SIX CASES OF FINE BLANKETS
Slightly imperfect will be sold at a large reduction.
THREE HUNDRED PAIRS
LARGE BLANKETS,
Slightly damaged, suitable for Hotel or Family use, will be sold low.
HURON BLANKETS,
Heaviest and Best Blankets Made.
Manufactured for, and sold only by
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 15 3m

WE HAVE THE LARGEST
AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF
BLANKETS
IN PHILADELPHIA,
Comprising Some Sixty-three Different Qualities.
MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES,
All Sizes and Qualities, and Lowest Prices.
Crib and Cradle Quilts,
Worsted Coverlets,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 15 3m

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES.
Strangers and others will find at
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET
A large and complete assortment of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,
In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
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No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
No. 922..........PINE STREET..........No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle, and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash. Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
Have Just Opened from New York,

Handsome Plaid Poplins, $1·75 per yard.
Plaid Poplins, $1 31.
Plaid Goods, 75 and 37½ cents.
Fine French Merinoes, $1·12½ per yard.
All-Wool Poplins, $1 15 per yard.
Black and White Plaid Alpacas, 44 cents.
Black and White Plaid Poplins, 75 cents per yard.
Fine All-Wool Delaines, 50 and 60 cents per yard.
6-4 Black All-Wool Delaines, $1, $1 25, and $1·50 per yard.
Black Alpacas, 31 cents up to $1 25 per yard.
Black Silks, from $1 37½ up to $3 per yard.
American Prints, fast colors, 16 and 18¾ cents.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-Wool and Domet Flannels, very cheap.
All-wool Shaker Flannels, very cheap.
Fine quality Sack Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Canton Flannels, very cheap.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD.
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Just opened—
50 dozen Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
50 dozen Kid Gloves, superior quality, $1 a pair; worth $1 50 [8 18§

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 15, 1866.

The Navy Department will offer at Public Auction the following named vessels:—

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, BOSTON, ON THE 3D OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The John Adams, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.

The Vincennes, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.

The Fearnot, sailing ship, of 1012 tons, old measurement.

The Trefoil, screw steamer, of 370 tons, old measurement.

The Port Royal, paddle steamer, of 805 tons, old measurement (hull only).

The Pontoosuc, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement (hull only).

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, ON THE 5TH OF OCTOBER, AT 1 O'CLOCK M. 2

The Pampero, sailing ship, of 1375 tons, old measurement.

The South Carolina, screw steamer, of 1165 tons, old measurement (of iron)

The Hibiscus, screw steamer, of 406 tons, old measurement.

The Spirea, screw steamer, of 406 tons, old measurement.

The Marigold, screw steamer, of 115 tons, old measurement.

The Dumbarton, paddle steamer, of 636 tons, old measurement (of iron)

The Pontiac, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement

The Iosco, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement.

The Sebago, paddle steamer, of 832 tons, old measurement.

The Tritonia, paddle steamer, of 202 tons, old measurement.

The Octorara, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement (hull only).

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD PHILADELPHIA, ON THE 9TH OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The St. Louis, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.

The Princeton, receiving ship, of 990 tons, old measurement.

The Clymatis, screw steamer, of 296 tons, old measurement.

The Althea, screw steamer, of 72 tons, old measurement.

The Kineo, screw steamer, of 507 tons, old measurement.

The Cimarron, paddle steamer, of 860 tons, old measurement.

The Hornet, paddle steamer, of 838 tons, old measurement (of iron).

The Boxer, paddle steamer, of 491 tons, old measurement (of iron).

These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards.

Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited the day of the sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessel removed from the Navy Yard within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair will, until the 10th of October, receive tenders for the purchase of the sloop-of-war "Dale," of 566 tons, now lying at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., where the vessel and the inventory can be examined. 9 17 mwf9t

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 17, 1866.
PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, September 27, 1866, for furnishing this department with Forage for a period of six (6) months, commencing October 1, 1866, and ending the 31st day of March, 1867, inclusive, viz:—

CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW,

for use of animals in the public service, etc., at this depot, or any other locality within this command that may be directed. All grain to be of the best quality—Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay, of the best quality, Pennsylvania timothy; Straw to be rye, best quality—all subject to be inspected and approved prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered (the price to be stated both in words and figures).

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for five ($5000) thousand dollars by the United States District Judge Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal. Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Forage."

Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, September 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME,
9 17 9t Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

OFF THE TRACK!
BEST BREAD EVER MADE!
AERATED BREAD,
MADE WITHOUT YEAST, HANDS, OR FERMENTATION.

Never SOUR—a perfect protection against CHOLERA. It is raised by Carbonic Acid Gas, which is the best known DISINFECTANT.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD if it can be proved by competent witnesses that it is unhealthy.

MADE WHOLLY BY MACHINERY.
CURES DYSPEPSIA SURE!

Call for it at your Grocery.

FULLER & JOHNSON,
9 3 mwf1m8p) No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guarantee.

CAPITAL, $500,000
DIRECTORS.

N. B Browne,	Charles Macalester
Clarence H. Clark,	Edward W. Clark,
John Welsh,	Alexander Henry,
J. Gillingham Fell,	Stephen A. Caldwell,

Henry C. Gibson.

President, N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President, CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT PATTERSON
Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank.
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE FOURTH.

The Company will commence business on the 1st September, 1866, and will be prepared
TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE upon the following rates for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills	$1 00 per $1000
Government and all other securities, negotiable only by endorsement	·50 per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 00 per $1000
Silver or Gold Plate under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of	$1·00 per $100

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.

Wills, $5: which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.

Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen Families, etc., will be received at $25 each box or trunk per year contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited.

FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT ON AMOUNT COLLECTED.

COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED, AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED, ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, Corporations, or Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE,
President.
ROBERT PATTERSON,
Secretary and Treasurer. 4 1m

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA. 8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms
Term Policies Children's Endowments
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
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SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	ROWLAND PARRY,
President.	Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D.,	J. B. TOWNSEND,
Medical Examiner.	Legal Adviser.

7 27 §

MEDICAL.

CHEROKEE PILLS.
Or Female Regulator,

Cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness,

And all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely *sugar-coated*. They should be in the hands of every maiden, wife, and mother in the land.

Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints, and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope, free.

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; or they are sent by mail, free of postage, in an ordinary letter, free from observation, by addressing the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

N. B.—Cherokee Pills No. 2 are prepared for *special cases* when milder medicines fail; these are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $5, *the price of each box.*

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR,
OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE.

Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Nervous Diseases.

It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing Impotency and Debility, and restoring manliness and full vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young, middle aged, and aged, there is no greater boon than this "Elixir of Life." It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.

Price—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sent by express to any address.

Our medicines are sold and recommended by all respectable druggists in every part of the civilized globe. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds in order to make money. Be not deceived—ask for these Medicines and take no others. If the druggist does not keep them, write to us, and we will send them by express, carefully packed, free from observation. We will be pleased to receive letters with full statements in regard to any disease with which ladies or gentlemen are afflicted. Address all letters for medicines, pamphlets, or advice, to the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 11 mwf§rp No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 21

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

ADMIRAL GOLDSBOROUGH AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Great Reform Meeting to be Held in London.

BARON WERTSER RETURNS TO VIENNA.

Prussia Puts Her Finger Into the North German Pie.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

Prussia Presents Another Scheme for Restoration.

BERLIN, September 16.—It is announced that Prussia will take part in the formation of the North German Confederation.

AUSTRIA.

An Exequatered Prussian Returns to Vienna.

VIENNA, September 16.—Baron Wertser has arrived from Berlin, and reopened the duties of Prussian Ambassador at the Court of Vienna.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another Reform Meeting to be Held in London—The "Aleppo" at Liverpool.

LONDON, September 16.—Preparations are making to hold a grand Reform demonstration in London.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, September 16.—The steamship Aleppo, from New York September 5, arrived to-day and proceeded to Liverpool.

UNITED STATES EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Admiral Goldsborough at Southampton.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 16.—The United States steam frigate Colorado, bearing the flag of Admiral Goldsborough, the United States steam sloop-of-war Swatara, and United States gunboat Frolic and tender to Admiral Goldsborough's squadron, have arrived at Southampton.

THE LATEST.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS

The Rupture Between Austria, Prussia, and Italy.

Fears that the Peace Will Not Be Ratified.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FLORENCE, Italy, Saturday, September 15.—Advices received here from Prussia say that a difficulty in the way of the signature of a treaty of peace between Austria and Italy has been raised by Austria in relation to the debt of Venetia.

The position taken by Austria places the execution of the treaty of peace signed at Prague in great doubt.

The Vienna conference has been adjourned for a few days.

Count Wimpfen will be the Austrian Minister to Italy upon the conclusion of peace.

LONDON, Sunday, September 16.—The ship *Anglo-Indiaman* is stated in Sydney (South Wales) advices, to have arrived at that port leaky.

North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—A private telegram from Raleigh, N. C., dated to-day, says:—The Special Military Convention, convened here by order of the President for the trial of civilian agents of the Freedman's Bureau, against whom charges were brought by Generals Steadman and Fullerton, to-day concluded the trial of Horace James, late captain, charged with cultivating a plantation while acting as agent, and with complicity in the shooting of a negro.

Other cases will be taken up in a few days.

Destructive Fire at Newbern, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 17.—A fire occurred at Newbern, N. C., at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. The loss is very heavy. The fire occurred on Middle street, and spread right and left. Both sides from Broad and Pollock streets are in ashes. The loss has not yet been ascertained. Two or three persons were injured by jumping from the second story windows in order to save their lives.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 17.—Stocks better. Chicago and Rock Island, 109¼; Illinois Central, 121½; Michigan Southern, 83½; New York Central, 106; Reading, 115¾; Canton Company, 52½; Erie, 74; Western Union Telegraph Company, 56½; Coupons 1862 111½; do. 1864, 108½; do. 1865 108½; 10·40s, 98½; Treasury 7 3-10s, 105½@105⅝. Gold, 145½@145⅜.

NEW YORK, September 17.—Cotton is steady. Flour has advanced 10@15c.; sales of 8000 bbls.; $11·75 for State, $9 50@13 45 for Ohio, $8 10@10·75 for Western; Southern firmer, 4000 bbls. sold at $11·20@15 75. Wheat advancing, and prices are 2@3c better; sales of 75 000 bush at $2·70@2 73 for amber State. Corn advanced 1c; sales of 46 000 bush at 83½@84c. Pork buoyant at $33·25@33 31. Lard dull at 17@19½c. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, September 17.—Flour inactive, choice grades steady. Wheat dull at $2 75@2 80. Corn inactive; yellow 85c. Oats quiet. Provisions steady. Mess Pork $34 75. Sugar dull with a downward tendency. Coffee firm. Whisky—Western, $2 38 free, $2 39 in bond.

CHOLERA.—There have been eight cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health since our report of Saturday. Of these two cases were fatal. The apparent increase exhibited in the number of cases returned during the past week was owing to the stirring-up of the physicians of the city by the Board of Health, and not by any increase of the disease itself. It is now certainly known that the disease is departing from our midst very rapidly.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court—Judges Sharswood, Stroud, and Hare.—The September term of this Court began this morning. The current list was taken up on first calling, and the various lists will be before the Court from day to day until disposed of.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Allison and Pierce.—This Court also met this morning for the September term. The motion lists were taken up, and will be before the Court from day to day until disposed of.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—Edward Mullen, a mere lad, was charged with the larceny of a horse valued at $250, the property of Daniel Louderback. He stole the horse from Mr. Louderback's stable on Passyunk road. He took it to Burlington, New Jersey, and sold it to a man for $50. He received $25 down, and was to have received $25 the next day. He came back to Philadelphia, and told Mr Louderback where he could get his horse. Mr. Louderback went to Burlington and obtained his property. The jury, considering the circumstances, the youthfulness of the defendant, and the imprisonment he had already undergone, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Samuel H. Johnson was charged with assault and battery upon Daniel McConnechy. On the 10th of May Mr. McConnechy, and a friend to whom he had sold some property, went to the office of Alderman Johnson, the father of the defendant in order to have a certain paper drawn up. The Alderman was not in; but the man who was in the office drew up the paper. In the afternoon McConnechy discovered but too late, that the paper was incorrectly drawn. He went to the Alderman and told him of it. The defendant was standing by his father. The Alderman offered to correct the paper, and McConnechy said he either did not know his business, or was a dishonest man. He started out of the office, when young Johnson knocked him down and beat him severely.

The defense stated that after the paper had been drawn, McConnechy came back and said there was a mistake. He asked the Alderman to alter the paper; but the Alderman said that at the time it was not in his power to do so. McConnechy then used violent language to the Alderman, calling low, vile names and pushing the desk aside, rushed out of the office. The defendant arrested him for contempt of an office, of justice, and for being intoxicated; for both McConnechy and his companion were both alleged to have been very drunk.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. He was fined $10 and costs.

William Lake was charged with the larceny of a horse, the property of John Stock. The bill was submitted without evidence, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

John Gaddick was charged with assault and battery upon Annie Foreback and assault and battery, with intent to kill.

A difficulty arose between the parties concerning the children of the defendant. The prosecutrix stated that she was driving defendant's children from her yard, and defendant came up and struck her, and raised a hatchet over her head, threatening to kill her.

The defense stated that while taking his child home the prosecutrix attacked him, with a hatchet in her hand. He merely took the hatchet from her hand and pushed her down. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

THE JEWISH "JOM KIPPUR."—To-morrow, at sundown, the Jews all over the world will celebrate the most solemn and important feast in the calendar, the "Jom Kippur," or the Day of Atonement. The object of this solemn ceremony is to appropriate some particular day of the year on which they might reflect upon their past life, and with contriteness approach the throne of the Almighty, to implore His mercy and grace, and to pray for His forgiveness for the past and his blessing on the future, and is instituted by Divine authority, as is found in Leviticus xxiii, 26 to 33:—

"And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, Also on the tenth day of this seventh month there shall be a day of atonement; it shall be a holy convocation unto you, and ye shall afflict your souls and offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord. And ye shall do no work in that same day, for it is a day of atonement, to make an atonement for you before the Lord your God. For whatsoever soul it be that shall not be afflicted in that same day he shall be cut off from among his people. And whatsoever soul it be that doeth any work in that same day, the same soul I will destroy from among his people. Ye shall do no manner of work; it shall be a statute forever throughout your generations in all your dwellings. It shall be unto you a Sabbath of rest, and ye shall afflict your souls in the day of the month at even; from even unto even shall ye celebrate your Sabbath."

All Jews, even the least orthodox, keep this fast religiously. There is entire prohibition of work. From the afternoon of the previous day until three stars are seen on the evening of the day itself, all food is abstained from, except in cases of extremity. All the synagogues are kept open during the day and evening, and are crowded by worshippers and penitents. A beautiful feature of the day is that all those who have had any quarrels or misunderstandings ask each others pardon, and make restitution of what they have unlawfully become possessed of.

The Day of Atonement was the only day in the year when (in the days of the Temple) the high priest might enter the *sanctum sanctorum*, and make atonement for himself, his tribe, and his whole congregation. There are five prayers during the day, and confessions of sin are made by the people, and the prayers for forgiveness are repeatedly said. The day is kept up strictly until dark, when the prayer, "Hear ye, O Israel, the Lord our God is one," is spoken, followed by a blast on the shofar or ram's horn, which proclaims that the festival is ended, and the people may return to their daily avocations, sanctified by their penance.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 17

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS			
$100 City 6s new .	99½	200 sh Penna R..s30	57
$200 Pa 5s........	95½	5 sh Acad Music.	60
$1000 U S 730s June	106	100 sh Sch N pf...b30	37
$1500 Balt Cen bds..	60	100 sh do......30d	36⅝
$ $500 Read 6s 86....	114	2 sh N Central....	48
9 sh Lehigh Nav..	56	100 sh Read..........	57¼
100 sh Leh'gh Zinc..	45½	500 sh do.......b5	57¼
25 sh 13th & 15th....	21½	300 sh do........s5	57¼
100 sh Maple Sh.....	2¾	200 sh do........57·69	
30 sh Leb Val......	65⅝	200 sh do.........	57¼
2 sh do.........	65½	100 sh Cata. pf......	28¾
SECOND BOARD			
$2000 U S 10-40s....	98½	100 sh Cata pf... s30	29
$700 City 6s old....	96½	100 sh do.........	29
56 sh Penn R........	57¼	400 sh do......s30	29
100 sh do........	57½	200 sh do......s30	29½
100 sh Ocean	4⅝	100 sh do......s30	29¼
100 sh Susq Can.....	14		

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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Isaac Lea	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t12

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§